ITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
E PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

FFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET.
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, ... Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, . . Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

ngle Copy	5 Cents.
livered by Carrier, (per week)	25 Cents.
ail Subscribers, (per year)	$10 00.

Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20. 1867. NO. 268.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (52 issues)	$2 00.
In Clubs of Twenty	1 50.

One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these be deviated from.

☞Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE VETO.

ESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

e Returns the Supplementary Reconstruction Act With His Objections.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1867.

o the House of Representatives of the United States:

I return herewith the bill entitled "An Act upplementary to an act entitled 'an act to rovide for the more efficient government of ie rebel States,' passed on the 2d day of March, 867," and the act supplementary thereto, passd on the 23d day of March, 1867, and will ate as briefly as possible some of the reasons hich prevent me from giving it my approval.

This is one of a series of measures passed by ongress during the last four months on the ubject of Reconstruction. The message reirning the act of the 2d of March last states t length my objections to the passage of that ill. They apply equally well to the bill now efore me, and I am content merely to refer to hem, and to reiterate my conviction that they re sound and unanswerable.

There are some points peculiar to this bill hich I will proceed at once to consider. The rst section purports to declare the true intent nd meaning in some particulars of the two rior acts upon this subject. It is declared that he intent and meaning of those acts was, first, hat the existing governments in the ten rebel tates were not legal State governments, and econd, that thereafter said governments, to be ontinued, were to be continued subject in all espects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount auhority of Congess. Congress may by declaraory act fix upon a prior act a construcion altogether at variance with its appaent meaning, and from the time at east when said constructron is fixed, he original act will be construed and ean exactly what it is stated to mean by the eclaratory statute. There will be then, from he time this bill may become a law, no oubt, no question as to the relation n which the existing governments in hose States, called in the original act "the provisional governments," stand towards the United States, as these relations stood before the declaratory act. These governments, it is true, were made subject to absolute military authority in many important respects, but not in all, the language of the act being, "subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinbefore prescribed."

By the sixth section of the original act these governments were made in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States. Now by the declaratory act it appears that Congress did not by the original act intend to limit the military authority to any particulars or subjects therein prescribed, but meant to make it universal. Thus over all these ten States this military government is now declared to have unlimited authority. It is no longer confined to the preservation of the public peace, the administration of criminal laws, the registration of voters, and the superintendence of elections, but in all respects is asserted to be paramount to the existing civil governments. It is impossible to conceive any state of society more intolerable than this; and yet it is to this condition that twelve millions of American citizens are reduced by the Congress of the United States. Over every foot of the immense territory occupied by these American citizens, the constitution of the United States theoretically is in full operation. It binds all the people there, and should protect them, yet they are denied every one of its sacred guarantees; and of what avail will it be to any one of these Southern people, when seized by a file of soldiers, to ask for the cause of arrest or the production of the warrant? Of what avail to ask for privilege of bail when in military custody, which knows no such thing as bail? Of what avail to demand a trial by jury, process for witness, a copy of the indictment, the privilege of counsel, or that greater privilege, the writ of *habeas corpus*?

The veto of the original bill of the 2d of March, was issued on two distinct grounds, the interference of Congress in duties strictly pertaining to the reserved powers of the States, and the establishment of military tribunals for the trial of citizens in time of peace. The impartial reader of that message, will understand that all it contains with respect to military despotism and martial law, has reference especially to the powers conferred on the district commanders to displace the criminal courts, and assume jurisdiction to try and punish by military boards most potentially. The suspension of the *habeas corpus* was martial law and military despotism. The act now before me, not only declares that the intent was to confer such military authority, but to confer unlimited authority over all the other courts of the State, and over all officers of the State, Legislative, Executive and Judicial. Not content with the general grant of Congress, the second section of this bill specifically gives to each military commander power to suspend or relieve from office or from the performance of official duties, and the exercise of official powers in any officer or person holding or professing to hold or exercise any civil or military office in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or derived from or granted by or claimed under any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or division thereof. A power that hitherto all the Departments of the Federal Government, acting in concert or separately, have not dared to exercise, is here attempted to be conferred on a subordinate military officer. To him as a military officer of the Federal Government is given the power, supported by a sufficient military force, to remove every civil officer of the United States.

What next? The District Commander who has thus displaced the civil officers is authorized to fill the vacancy by the detail of an officer or a soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person. This military officer, whether an officer or a soldier, is to perform the duties of such officer or person so superceded, or removed. In other words, an officer or soldier of the army is transferred into a civil officer. He may be made a Governor or a Legislator, or a Judge. However unfit he may deem himself for such civil duties, he must obey the order. The officer, if detailed, must go on the supreme bench of the State with the same prompt obedience, as if detailed to act on a Court Martial. The soldier, if detailed to act as a Justice of the Peace, must obey as quietly as if detailed for picket duty.

What is the character of such military-civil officer? This bill declares that he shall perform the duties of the civil office to which he is detailed. It is clear, however, that he does not lose his position in the military service. He is still an officer or soldier. He is still subject to the rules and regulations which govern the army—must yield due respect and obedience towards his superiors. The clear intent of this section is, that the officer or soldier detailed to fill a civil office must execute its duties according to the laws of the State. If he is appointed a Governor of a State, he is to execute the duties as provided by the laws of that State, and for the time being his military character is to be suspended in his new civil capacity. If he is appointed a State Treasurer he must at once assume the custody and disbursement of the funds of the State, and perform those duties precisely according to the laws of the State, for he is entrusted with no other official duty or other official power. Holding the office of Treasurer, and entrusted with the funds, it happens he is required by the State laws to enter into bonds with security, and take an oath of office, yet from the beginning of the bill to the end there is no provision for any bond or oath of office, or for any single qualification required under State law, such as residence, citizenship, or anything else. The only oath is that provided for in the ninth section, by the terms of which every one detailed or appointed to any civil office in a State is required to take an oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States. Thus an officer of the army of the United States detailed to fill a civil office in one of these States, gives no official bond and takes no official oath for the performance of his new duties, but as a civil officer of the State only takes the same oath which he had already taken as a military officer of the United States. He is at best a military officer, performing civil duties, and the authority under which he acts is federal authority only, and the inevitable result is that the Federal Government, by the agency of its own officers, in effect assumes the civil government of the State.

A singular contradiction is apparent here. Congress declares these local State governments to be illegal governments, and then provides that these illegal governments shall be carried on by Federal officers, who are to perform the very duties imposed on its own officers by this illegal State authority. It certainly would be a novel spectacle if Congress should attempt to carry on a legal State government by the agency of its own officers. It is yet more strange that Congress attempts to sustain or to carry on an illegal State government by some Federal agency. In this connection I must call attention to the tenth and eleventh sections of the bills, which provide that none of the officers or appointees of these military commanders shall be bound in his action by any opinion of a civil officer of the United States, and that all the provisions of the act shall be construed liberally to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out. It seems Congress supposed this bill might require construction, and they therefore applied this rule. But where is the construction to come from? Certainly no one can be more in want of construction than a soldier or an officer detailed for a civil service, perhaps the most important in a State, with the duties of which he is altogether unfamiliar. This bill says he shall not be bound in his action by the opinion of any civil officer of the United States. The duties of the office are altogether civil, but when he asks for advice he can only ask the opinion of another military officer, who perhaps understands as little of his duties as he does himself, and for his action he is answerable to the military authority, and the military authority alone.

Strictly, no opinion of any civil officer than a Judge has a binding force, but these military appointees would not be bound even by a judicial opinion. They might very well say, even when their action is in conflict with the Supreme Court of the United States, that Court is composed of civil officers of the United States, and we are not bound to conform our action to any opinion of any such authority.

This bill, and the acts to which it is supplementary, are all founded upon the assumption that these ten communities are not States, and their governments are not legal. Throughout the legislation upon this subject they are called rebel States, and in this particular act are denominated so-called States, and the vice of illegality is declared to pervade all of them. The obligations of consistency bind a legislative body as well as the individuals who compose it. It is now too late to say that these ten communities are not States. Declarations to the contrary, made in these three acts, are contradicted again and again by repeated acts of legislation by Congress from the year 1861 to the year 1867. During that period, while the States were in actual rebellion, and after the rebellion was brought to a close, they have again and again been recognized as States of the Union. Representatives have been appointed to them; they have been divided into Judicial District and Circuit Courts of the United States as States of the Union only can be districted. The last act on this subject was passed July 23d, 1866, by which every one of the ten States was arranged into Districts and Circuits.

They have been called on by Congress to act through their Legislatures upon at least two amendments to the Constitution of the United States. As States they have ratified one amendment, which required the vote of twenty-seven States of the thirty-six composing the Union. When the requisite twenty-seven votes were given in favor of that amendment, seven of which were given by seven of these States, it was proclaimed to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and slavery declared no longer to exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. If these seven States were not legal States of the Union it follows as an inevitable consequence that in some of the States slavery yet exists. It does not exist in these States, for they have abolished it also in their own State Constitutions; but Kentucky not having done so, it could still remain in that State. But in truth, if this assumption that these States have no legal State governments be true, then the abolition of slavery by these illegal governments binds no one, for Congress now denies to these States the power to abolish slavery by denying to them the power to elect a legal State legislature, or frame a constitution for any purpose, even for such a purpose as the abolition of slavery. As to the other Constitutional Amendment, having reference to suffrage, it happens these States have not accepted it. The consequence is, it has never been proclaimed or understood even by Congress to be a part of the Constitution of the United States.

The Senate of the United States has repeatedly given its sanction to the appointments of Judges and District Attorneys for every one of these States, yet if they are not legal States, not one of these Judges is authorized to hold a Court. So, too, both houses of Congress have passed appropriation bills to pay all these Judges, Attorneys and officers of the United States for exercising their functions in these States. Again, in the machinery of the Internal Revenue laws, all these States are described, not as territories, but as States.

So much for continuous legislative recognition. The instances cited, however, fall far short of all that might be enumerated. Executive recognition, as is well known, has been frequent and unwavering. The same may be said as to judicial recognition throughout. The Supreme Court of the United States, that august tribunal, from first to last, in *banc* and upon the circuit, has never failed to recognize these ten communities as legal States of the Union. The cases in that Court upon appeal and writ of error from these States when the rebellion began, have not been dismissed on any plea of cessation of jurisdiction. They were carefully continued from term to term until the rebellion was entirely subdued and peace established. They were called for argument and consideration as if no insurrection had intervened. New cases occurring since the rebellion have come from these States before that Court by writ of error and appeal, and even by original suit. These cases are entertained by that tribunal in the exercise of acknowledged jurisdiction, which could not attach to them if they had come from any political body other than a State of the Union.

Finally, in the allotment of their circuits, made by the Judges at the December term, 1865, every one of these States is put on the same footing of legality with all other States. Virginia and North Carolina, being a part of the fourth circuit, are allotted to the Chief Justice. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi constitute the fifth circuit, and are allotted to the late Mr. Justice Wayne. Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas are allotted to the Sixth Judicial District, in which there is a vacancy on the bench. The Chief Justice, in the exercise of his duty, has recently held a Circuit Court in North Carolina. If North Carolina is not a State of this Union, the Chief Justice had no authority to hold a Court there, and every judgment and decree delivered by him in that Court was *coram non judice* and void.

Another ground on which these reconstruction acts are attempted to be sustained is this, that these ten States are conquered territory; that the constitutional relation in which they stood as States toward the Federal Government prior to the rebellion has given place to a new relation; that is, their territory is conquered territory, and their citizens conquered people, and in this new relation Congress can govern them by military power. Congress stands on clear ground. It is a new title, acquired by war. It applies only to territory or to goods or movable things regularly captured in war, called booty; or if taken by individual soldiers, plunder. There is not a foot of the land in any one of these ten States which the United States holds by conquest, and only such land as did not belong to either of these States or any individual owner mean such lands as did belong to the pretended government called the Confederate States. These lands we may claim to hold by conquest. As to all other lands or territory, whether belonging to the States or individuals, the Federal government has now no more title or right to it than it had before the rebellion. Our own forts, arsenals, navy yards, custom houses and other federal property situated in these States we now hold, not by the title of conqueror, but by an old title acquired by purchase or condemnation for public use, with compensation to the former owners. We have not conquered these places, but simply repressed them. If we require more sites for forts, custom houses or other public uses, we must acquire the title to them by purchase or appropriation in regular mode. At this moment the United States in the acquisition of sites for National Cemeteries in those States acquires title. In the same way the Federal Courts sit in court houses owned or leased by the United States, not in court houses of the States. The United States pays such of these States for the use of the jails. Finally, the United States levies its direct taxes and internal revenue upon the property in these States, including the productions of the lands, within the territorial limits, not by way of contribution in the character of a conquered territory, but in the regular way of taxation under the same laws which apply to all the other States of the Union. From first to last during the rebellion and since, the title of each of these States to the lands and public buildings owned by them has never been disturbed, and not a foot of it has ever been acquired by the United States, even under a title of confiscation, and not a foot has ever been taxed under federal law.

In conclusion, I must respectfully call the attention of Congress to the consideration of one more question arising under this bill. It vests in the military commanders, subject only to approval of the General of the Army of the United States, an unlimited power to remove from office any civil or military officer in each of these States, and further power, subject to the same approval, to detail or appoint any military officer or soldier of the United States to perform the duties of the officers so removed, and filling all vacancies occurring in those states by death, resignation or otherwise. The military appointee thus required to perform the duties of a civil office according to the laws of the State, and as such required to take an oath, is for the time being a civil officer. What is his character? Is he a civil officer of the State, or a civil officer of the United States? Where is the Federal power under our Constitution which authorizes an appointment by any Federal officer? If, however, he is to be considered a civil officer of the United States, as his appointment and oath would seem to indicate, where is the authority for his appointment by the Constitution? The power of appointment of all officers of the United States, civil or military, where not provided for in the Constitution, is vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with this exception, that Congress by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. But this bill, if these are to be considered inferior officers within the meaning of the Constitution, does not provide for their appointment by the President alone, or by the courts of law, or by heads of departments, but vests appointments in a subordinate officer, so if we put this question and fix the character of this military appointee either way, this provision of the bill is equally opposed to the Constitution. Take the case of a soldier appointed to perform the office of Judge in one of these States, and as such to administer the proper laws of the State. Where is the authority in the Constitution for vesting in a military or an executive officer strict judicial functions to be exercised under the State laws?

It has been again decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that acts of Congress which have attempted to vest executive power in the judicial courts or Judges of the United States are not warranted by the Constitution. If Congress cannot clothe a Judge with merely executive duties, how can they clothe an officer or soldier of the army with judicial duties over citizens of the United States who are not in the military or naval service? So too it has been repeatedly decided Congress cannot require a State officer, executive or judicial, to perform any duty enjoined on him by a law of the United States. How can Congress, then, confer power upon an executive officer of the United States to perform such duties in a State? If Congress could not vest in a Judge of one of these States any judicial authority under the United States by direct enactment, how can it accomplish the same thing indirectly by removing the State Judge and putting an officer of the United States in his place? To me these considerations are conclusive of the unconstitutionality of this part of the bill before me, and I earnestly commend their consideration ot the deliberate judgment of Congress.

Within a period less than a year, the legislation of Congress has attempted to strip the Executive department of the government of some of its essential powers under the constitution and the oath. It confers on the President the power and duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The constitution, in order to carry out this, however, gives him choice of the agents, and makes them subject to his control and supervision. But in the execution of these laws the constitutional obligation upon the President remains, but the power to exercise that constitutional duty is effectually taken away. The military commander is, as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the General of the army the place of the Senate, and any attempt on the part of the President to assert his own constitutional power may under pretence of law be met by official insubordination. It is to be feared that military officers, looking to the authority given by these laws rather than to the letter of the Constitution, will recognize no authority but the commander of the district and General of the army. If there were no other objections than this to the proposed legislation, it would be sufficient.

Whilst I hold the Chief Executive authority of the United States, whilst the obligation rests on me to see that all laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust or the powers given for its execution; I can never give my assent to be made responsible for the faithful execution of laws, and at the same time surrender that trust and the powers which accompany it to any other executive officer, high or low, or any number of executive officers. If these executive trusts vested by the Constitution in the President are to be taken from him and vested in a subordinate officer, the responsibility will be with Congress in clothing the subordiuates with unconstitutional power, and with the officers who assume its exercise. This interference with the constitutional authority of the Executive Department is an evil that will inevitably sap the foundations of our Federal system. But it is not the worst evil of this legislation. It is a great public wrong to take from the President the powers conferred on him alone by the Constitution, but the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred on subordinate executive officers, and especially upon military officers.

Over nearly one third of the States of the Union, military power, regulated by no fixed law, rules supreme. Each of the five district commanders, though not chosen by the people or responsible to them, exercises at this hour more Executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been willing to confer upon the head of the Executive department, though chosen by and responsible to themselves. The remedy must come from the people themselves. They know what it is, and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the form of the Constitution, repeal these laws. They cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy is nevertheless in their hands. It is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure one, if not controlled by fraud and awed by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their part too long delayed. With abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated constitution preserved.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1867.

THE CAPITAL.

Gen. McClernand Nominated Minister to Mexico.

A Quorum in House To-day Doubtful.

The House Indian Bill Passed in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1867.

The Mexican Question.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate, General John A. McClernand, as Minister to Mexico. The nomination will be disposed of to-morrow.

House Members Leaving for Home.

It is doubtful if there is a quorum in the House to-morrow. A large number of Western members left for home to night.

Indian Treaties.

The Senate to-day passed the House bill repealing the act of last session which prohibited the making of Indian treaties. It goes to the President for his approval, and is all the legislation that will be perfected at this session on the Indian question. Western men declare that it will insure peace, with proper efforts on behalf of the Indian Bureau.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1867.

CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS.

Among the confirmations by the Senate to-day, is Isaac L. Gibbs, Governor of Idaho; Jno. A. Cleghorn, Register of the Land Office, Sioux City, Iowa; Frank Cowan, of Pennsylvania, private secretary of the President to sign patents.

Postmasters—Maj. F. Irwin, Woodstock, Ill.; Jas. P. Rader, Bucyrus, O.; Frank P. Moss, Junction City, Kansas; Geo. H. Jackson, Jerseyville, Ill.; Jas. D. White, Palmer, Ill.

Among the rejections were: Postmasters—Jas. M. Nibling, Findlay, Ohio; Will R. Goodwin, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Jas. King, Greensburg, Ind.; T. H. Gentry, Bloomington, Ind.; Andrew J. Baker, Seymour, Ind.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—Samuel H. Owens, Second District, Indiana. Surveyor of Customs—Joseph McConnell, Quincy, Ills. Receivers of Public Money—Edward B. McPherson, Boonville, Mo.; Thomas Essex, Ironton, Mo.

The Senate confirmed a large number of army nominations, including graduates of the Military Academy, and the following to be Brevet Major Generals in the volunteer force: B. P. Runkles, Charles W. Hill, Marshall F. Moore, Horatio G. Sickle, Elisha G. Marshall, N. B. Buford, Henry B. Goss and L. M. Peck.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

District Senatorial Convention—Ninety-Nine Ballots—Messrs. Rex and Scribner Nominated.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

MANSFIELD, July 19, 1867.

The Senatorial District Convention for Knox, Morrow, Holmes and Wayne counties, reassembled this morning at eight o'clock, and resumed balloting. Up to the eightieth ballot the result was the same as yesterday, a tie vote between the candidates. On the eighty-first ballot Mr. Hamilton, of Wayne, was substituted for Wiley, and the balloting continued up to the eighty-seventh, resulting in a tie each time. Pending the eighty-eighth ballot, the names of Justice and Hamilton were withdrawn, and George Rex, of Wayne County, placed in nomination, and on the eighty-eigth ballot he was unanimously nominated.

This disposed of one of the offices, and the struggle now commenced for the other Senatorial candidate. The balloting continued up to the ninety-eighth, the result being a tie each time between Scribner and Prophet. In the ninety-ninth ballot three of the Wayne county votes were cast for Scribner, which nominated him. The result was greeted with applause, and made unanimous. The struggle was protracted and stormy, and Morrow county feels very sore over the manner in which she has been snubbed by Holmes and Knox, after receiving a pledge in the last convention, as she claims, that she should have the privilege of naming a candidate this year. Two candidates on the Democratic State ticket were delegates to this convention, Frank Hard, of Knox, and Daniel S. Uhl, of Holmes.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Republican State Convention—Effort to Buy Queen Charlotte's Island from Great Britain.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The Republican State Convention met at Sacramento to-day, and nominated Jno. Bidewell for Governor; J. G. McCallum for Secretary of State; Wm. Jones, Comptroller; Edward C. Jeffries, State Printer. The remainder of the ticket is composed of the nominees of the late Union Convention. It indorsed the reconstruction policy of Congress, and favored impartial suffrage without distinction of color. J. D. Goodman has withdrawn as an independent candidate for Congress in the northern district, leaving the field clear throughout the State to the congressional nominees of the Union party.

The Victoria *Morning News* of July 14th states that the principal object of Gov. Seymour's visit to the Northwest was to examine Queen Charlotte's island, which it is said a wealthy company have offered a large sum of money to obtain the fee simple transfer of sovereignty from Great Britain to the United States. The island abounds in copper and other minerals.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The oil well of the California Petroleum Company, at Ajai Ranche, Santa Barbara county, which burst out with great violence, in May last, throwing a column of oil sixty feet into the air from a depth of five hundred and fifty feet, continues to flow steadily. Advices to July 11th, state that the well is improving, flowing at the rate of one hundred barrels per day, the oil being twenty-four degrees Baume.

Letter from Gen. Sickles.

CHARLESTON, July 19.—Gen. Sickles has written a letter to a merchant in this city, in reply to inquiries made by certain foreigners and Northern capitalists, in which he says all advances of money, subsistence, implements and fertilizers for aiding the agricultural pursuits of the people shall be protected, and the existing laws which have provided the most efficient remedies in such cases for labor performed in the production of crops shall be a lien on the crop.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

XLth CONGRESS.

RECEPTION OF THE VETO MESSAGE IN THE HOUSE.

Immediate Impeachment of the President Demanded.

The Bill Passed Over the Veto by a Party Vote.

THE RECONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION BILL ALSO VETOED.

It is Passed in Both Houses Without Debate.

The Senate Agrees to Adjourn Until December.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1867.

The Veto Message.

The principal feature of to-day's Congressional proceedings was the reception of the President's veto message of the supplemental reconstruction bill. It was considered in the regular Cabinet meeting to-day, and sent to the House, the body in which the bill originated, about 2 P. M. It is asserted on excellent authority that an elaboration of the Presidential views on the southern debt question was cut off the message at the cabinet meeting. The reading of the document was listened to throughout with close attention, every member being in his seat. No demonstrations of assent or dissent were made, but a severe onslaught followed its reading. Thad. Stevens took the floor in denunciation of it, and was succeeded by Mr. Boutwell, who proceeded in an earnest and excited manner to state that the President had defiantly declared in the message that he would not execute a law of Congress, despite the fact that Congress would make the bill to which the President objected the supreme law of the land. This was sufficient, he said, even if no other reason existed, why this House should continue in session, and proceed at once to impeach the President. Mr. Boutwell proceeded in this strain, and insisted that if the President were removed but for an hour before his term of office expired, that Congress and the nation would be vindicated.

The message and Boutwell's excited manner of speaking caused considerable excitement on both sides of the hall. As he sat down, Mr. Randall, of Pa., sprang out of his seat on the Democratic side, and pointing his finger at Mr. Boutwell said:

"We dare you to impeach the President. Go on and do it if you dare."

Mr. Butler then took the floor, and said the remark of Mr. Randall would apply, he was afraid, to some members of the Republican side, who dared not proceed with the work of impeachment. He (Butler) was not among that number, and went on then to answer the President's objections to the bill.

Mr. Williams, of Pa., followed in the same strain, demanding that Congress should remain in session, and declaring that there was abundant evidence for impeachment.

Thad. Stevens then resumed the floor. All of the members gathered around him, and the crowded galleries listened attentively. He looked, he said, upon the impeachment matter as dead, and believed that there were invisible influences at work in the House which would prevent impeachment.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, then took the floor, and alluding to the remarks of Mr. Williams and Mr. Stevens, said that he was not to be drawn from the conscientious discharge of his duty, although the political opponent of Andrew Johnson, by no man or set of men. [A round of applause greeted the sentiment.] Nor was he to be hunted *down* because he choose to entertain his own opinion on impeachment.

The Democrats occupied ten minutes of the hour's debate; the vote was then taken and the bill passed over the President's veto, by a party vote.

It was then sent to the Senate, where, to the surprise of many, the bill was passed over the veto without any debate, the moment the message was read, by thirty to six. Reverdy Johnson voted to sustain the veto.

Another Veto.

As soon as the House disposed of one veto, another came in, refusing Presidential approval to the Appropriation bill to carry out the Reconstruction act. This was speedily passed over the veto in both houses without debate.

Adjournment till December.

The Senate then agreed to adjourn from tomorrow until December next, and it is generally understood to-night that the House will acquiesce. Mr. Sumner, however, insisted that the President should be impeached at once, or that Congress should continue in perpetual session.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1867.

SENATE.

A message was received from the House, announcing the action of that body on the bill of the Senate to further secure equal rights in the District of Columbia.

The House resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold payments on certain cotton claims adjudicated in the Court of Claims, until further ordered by Congress, was taken up, and pending its consideration, the Senate went into Executive Session.

Subsequently the joint resolution for the extension of the mail steamship service between Japan and China, by the introduction of additional vessels, without increased expense, was passed.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a joint resolution placing the Missouri militia on an equal footing with other troops as to bounty, &c. This resolution passed at last session by both Houses, but failed to reach the President in time. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution expressive of sympathy with the sufferings of Crete, add directing the President to communicate a copy of the resolution to the government of Turkey. Passed.

The Chair submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution inquiring whether any legislation is necessary to expedite the payment of bounties. Ordered on the table.

The House amendment to the Senate bill further to secure equal rights in the District of Columbia, was concurred in, with an amendment authorizing the Criminal Court to draw grand and petit jurors for the June term of that Court.

After a recess Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to strike out the words "free white person" from the naturalization laws of the United States wherever they occur therein.

Mr. SUMNER stated that he had received a letter from Norfolk, stating the case of foreign born colored persons who could not be naturalized under the laws as they stand.

Mr. EDMUNDS, while in favor of the proposition, thought the bill ought to be examined by the Judiciary Committee, and moved its reference to that Committee. It was so referred.

The Senate went into Executive session.

The doors were re-opened at 4:30, and the communication from the Secretary of War in response to a resolution inquiring if any legislation is necessary to expedite the payment of bounties, was laid before the Senate. Ordered laid upon the table, with the report of the Paymaster General accompanying it. Also, a communication from the President, in response to a resolution calling for information in regard to recent events in Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the resolution of adjournment be taken up and disposed of.

Mr. SUMNER thought it better to hear the veto message read first.

Mr. JOHNSON called for the reading of the message, and it was read.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the extraordinary positions assumed in that message, and, as I think, indefensible positions, might well call for reply. I think most of the positions assumed in it, and all of them, so far as are known, denying the authority of Congress to pass this bill, are indefensible; but there is an indisposition in the Senate to have its time occupied with this discussion. If it be the pleasure of the Senate to vote upon it at once, I shall forego any remarks that under other circumstances I should feel inclined to make. If it be the pleasure of the Senate, I will detain—[cries of "question," from several Senators.]

The CHAIR put the question "shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding."

YEAS.

Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Grimes,
Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Morgan, Morrill, of Me., Nye, Patterson, N.H., Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross,
Sherman, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson, Yates—30.

NAYS.

Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Patterson, Tenn. Johnson—6.

The Chair announced the bill, having been passed over the veto by a vote of two-thirds of each house, was a law.

The appropriation bill and the veto were the next] taken up. The bill was passed without debate over the veto, yeas 32, nays 4.

Mr. JOHNSON, who voted in the negative on the first veto, voted in the affirmative on this. The negatives were Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks and Patterson.

Mr. SHERMAN called up House concurrent resolution for adjournment, and moved a substitute for it as follows:

That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House shall adjourn their respective Houses on Saturday, July 20th, until the first Monday in December.

Mr. SUMNER moved to strike out the first Monday in December and insert Wednesday of October.

Mr. SUMNER said one of two things must be done. Either the President must be removed from the chair he occupies, or Congress must continue in permanent session to watch him. When I make that statement, I make it with a full sense of my responsibility as a Senator, knowing well what may come hereafter, and what duties may devolve upon me, but as a Senator of the United States I deem it my duty to make this public declaration, that I may do what I can to put my associates on their guard, and to remind the country of what, in my opinion, is the duty of the hour. It is for another branch of the Government to take such proceedings as they may think proper in order to call the President to judgment. It is for us, should they take these proceedings, to enter upon judgment. Until then it is the duty of every Senator to express his mind freely with regard to the conduct of the President. No duty that may devolve upon us in the future can constrain us now. Speaking thereof under the responsibility of this hour, I still say that in my opinion Congress ought to remove this incumbent from office, or sit here constantly in their seats to watch and counteract him. It is because he is still President you shall sit here in order to do what you can to neutralize the mischief which proceeds from him, which we have reason to believe must proceed from him so long as he continues in power. For this reason, which I have very simply and very briefly stated, I hope the resolution of the Senator from Ohio will not be adopted. If I could have my way, Congress would not leave their seats. They should stay here as a guard to the Constitution—as a constabulary force for the Union men throughout the rebel States; but it is proposed to go home and abandon these Union men a prey to the President.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the views of Mr. Sumner were inconsistent with his proposition. If what he said were true, Congress ought not to adjourn at all. If an impeachment had been commenced he (Sherman) would favor staying here to try, but the House had taken no action yet except through one of its committees, and that committee had not yet reported. He did not believe October would be a convenient time for the assembling of Congress. In some of the States a political campaign would be pending, and many Senators would be actively engaged in it.

At the suggestion of several Senators, Mr. SHERMAN changed the hour of adjournment in his resolution to three o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

Mr. BUCKALEW said Mr. Sumner appeared to forget the place in which he spoke, and the audience to which he addressed his remarks. He had expressed his judgment on a very grave question, which ought not to be addressed in the Senate at the time. He [Buckalew] might be permitted to say without any unkindness, that he considered language of the kind used by Mr. Sumner a gross impropriety in this chamber.

MR. WILSON hoped the Senate would adopt the House proposition to adjourn to the 13th of November. He did not attach much importance to the views expressed in the veto. He thought the country would understand it very well.

Mr. SUMNER, replying to Mr. Buckalew, said the proposition was that the Senate abdicate from this time till the month of December. What was the natural and logical reply to that? Not to abdicate so long as Andrew Johnson was in the chair. If another President were there imbued with the constitutionalities, ready to carry forward the legislation of the country, there would be no difference between him [Mr. Sumner] and the Senator from Ohio [Sherman], but unhappily such is not the case. We have in the Presidential chair a public enemy, the successor in spirit and influence of Jeff. Davis. Such is the fact. Who can question it?

The proposition of Mr. SUMNER to adjourn to the third Wednesday in October was disagreed to.

The question was taken on the proposition of Mr. SHERMAN to adjourn from 3 o'clock tomorrow until the first Monday in December. It was agreed to as a substitute for the House proposition naming November 13th, as the day of meeting, by the following vote:

YEAS.

Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cattell, Conkling, Davis, Fessenden,
Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Van Winkle—22.
Morrill, Maine, Patterson, N.H., Patterson, Tenn., Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull,

NAYS.

Cameron, Chandler, Cragin, Edmunds, Howard,
Howe, N. Y. Pomeroy, Ross, Sumner, Thayer,
Tipton, Wade, Wilson, Yates, Nye—15.

The resolution goes to the House for concurrence.

The House bill repealing so much of an existing law as prohibits the President or the Secretary of the Interior from concluding treaties with Indians without the consent of Congress, was passed.

Mr. SUMNER asked to call up House bill forbidding the removal of district commanders without the consent of the Senate, but objection was made by Mr. HENDRICKS, and it goes over.

An Executive session was held, and at six P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate bill to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes was ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President in answer to resolutions of the House, on the following subjects:

In reference to the capture and execution to the capture and execution of Maximilian, and arrest and reported execution of Santa Anna in Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

As to what States have ratified the constitutional amendment. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The correspondence with ex-Minister Campbell, of Mexico, and his successor. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In reference to a certain agreement, said to have been entered into between the United States, European and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, and certain reputed agents of the Republic of Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The additional list of persons pardoned for rebellion. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The copy of a treaty between the United States and the Emperor of Russia for the cession of Russian America. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The copy of a convention between the United States and Venezuela for the adjustment of the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of that country. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. BARNES, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish a statement of amounts received in different collection districts from distilled spirits for the several fiscal years since 1862, and for the separate quarters of the last fiscal year, so far as received; also, the amount of expenditures on the part of the Government for prosecuting offenses against the laws; also, the quantity of whisky seized received, and the amount of confiscated spirits and for fines.

Mr. JUDD offered a resolution giving a prominent place in the National Capitol or old Hall of Representatives, for a stone from the tomb of Servius Tullius, sent here a year ago by the people of Rome to commemorate the virtues of Abraham Lincoln. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, the Committee on the Assassination of the President was authorized to conduct the investigation by subcommittees, and at such places as may be convenient, with authority to administer oaths.

Mr. LINCOLN asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution reciting that it is rumored that fraud and peculations are being committed in the office of the Paymaster General, and authorizing the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the workings of the Paymaster General's office and all transactions connected with this department. Objection was made. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, the select Committee on Soldiers' Bounty Claims was authorized to inquire generally into the causes of delay in the payment of bounties, with power to examine witnesses and send for persons and papers.

Mr. VAN WYCK offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate the facts and reasons on which an order was made on the 3d of March, 1867, by the Commissioner of Intenal Revenue, exempting George W. Thomas from the payment of the special tax or other duty on what is pretended to be a charitable enterprise. He denounced the scheme pretending to be for the relief of Southern poor as a cheat and swindle. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. BRIGGS offered a preamble and resolution reciting that great damage will be sustained to the crops and other property on the Mississippi and its tributaries, caused by the destruction of the levee; that appeals for government aid are being made by the inhabitants of some of the States lately in rebellion; that it is the desire of Congress that all persons in the country shall receive their just share of the protecting and fostering care, and that Congress looks with solicitation for their return to the Government; that neither Congress nor the loyal people of the country desire to withhold from any portion of the inhabitants any rights or benefits to which all loyal citizens are entitled, and declaring that Congress desires the immediate restoration by full and perfect return to allegiance of all States lately in rebellion, and that as soon as they send true and undefiled Union men to Congress, they will be admitted to full communion in the Government and to the benefits of legislation. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Rules, made an adverse report on the resolution for the appointment of a standing committee on Internal Revenue, which was laid on the table.

Mr. BANKS reported back favorably the resolution for the appointment of a standing Committee on Education.

Mr. BAKER opposed it on the ground that there already was a standing Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. BANKS explained the object was to divide those duties. The resolution was rejected, 21 to 60.

The veto message having been received and read, a debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. Boutwell, Butler, Randall, Boyer, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Williams, of Pennsylvania, Pruyn and Wilson.

The House then, at four o'clock proceeded to vote on the bill, and it was passed by the constitutional two-third majority.

Mr. RANDALL said he would like the chance to meet the impeachment men before the people. He should like to meet them face to face right in the enemy's camp. He asserted that they did not mean to impeach the President. They did not dare to do it. What had the President done that he should be impeached? Had he not been honest, faithful, diligent in every particular? Let them, then, if they dare, attempt to impeach the President.

Mr. BUTLER—I would not ask the House to pause to what we understand to be our duty, if the passage which we just heard did not seem to me to require a single remark or two, first upon its tone, and second as to some assertions of fact. I do not propose to deal with the arguments in the message, but protest in the name of the House against the Executive slandering the Congress of the United States by declaring in an official paper that we have put on twelve millions of the people of the country a despotism more intolerable than ever has been borne by any other people. I give the exact meaning, if not the exact words of the message. Either that is true or false. If true, we are unworthy our places here; if false, the man who makes the charge ought not to hold his place a single hour longer.

I admit that the gentlemen from Pennsylvania [Randall] uttered one truth in his remarks, and that is, that we dare not do our duty here. In that respect, with shame and confusion for the fact, I for one bow to the truth of that remark. The question is, how soon will we be ready to do our duty? How soon shall we meet this man? When shall we say to him, in the language of the orator of Rome, "Quousque tandem abutere, Catalina nostra patientia?" How long shall we remain here to be charged with enacting laws which work despotism on the country?

He then denied various assertions in the message and concluded: Having thus brought before the House these misstatements of facts and wrong conclusions of law, I for one am ready to vote that this shall become a law, notwithstanding the veto of the President, and then see whether he will execute it, or whether the House will bring him for his violations of the Constitution before the Senate for trial according to the only modes pointed out by the Constitution to relieve the country from the oppression of a bad ruler.

Mr. RANDALL was sure that when these speeches are read by the people, they will be convinced, if not already convinced, of the desperate attempt to grasp at any excuse for the purpose of removing the last obstacle in the way of a Radical majority to complete the subversion of the Constitution and complete the establishment of a despotism throughout the whole land.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, said there was a time when forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and he thought that the time had come; when it had been widely disseminated through the country that the charges against the Executive were merely frivolous, that opinion had found utterance on both sides of the House, but those who held a contrary opinion were prepared to show, when they were allowed, to the House and the nation that there was a case against the President. It was not for him to say what it was. He could not do so without violation of confidence as a member of the Judiciary Committee, but by way of protest against the declarations and insinuations of members on his own side of the House, he would say there was a case in which there was to be found tyranny without a parallel in the annals of the Tudors and Stuarts; had been rehearsed and reiterated by the Chief Magistrate. There was no case in the parliamentary history of England which aggregated as many enormities as were to be found here, and he for one was prepared to make it good, whenever the House would afford him an opportunity.

Mr. SCHENCK said the President stood as an obstacle to the policy of Congress. The only true remedy was to remove the obstacle, and put out of the way the President, who now stood defying the attempts of Congress to bring about the peace and restoration which it was avoring to obtain.

Mr. STEVENS said: I agree precisely with my colleague across the way that we cannot impeach the President; but I say to our friends on this side who are urging that matter, that they are urging it in vain. The result of my motion the other day clearly disclosed that, and without attempting to make any disclosure, I undertake to say there are unseen agencies at work which will prevent impeachment. I have taken some pains to understand the composition of the House and Senate, and I am quite certain there are enough persons in the House first to prevent the presentation of articles of impeachment, and second, enough in the Senate, if articles of impeachment were voted, to prevent conviction, so I repeat any attempt to impeach the President will be vain. It is impossible to pierce the panoply which surrounds the White House. The President starts by asserting in his message what, if true, would support all the rest of his argument. He says the constitution is theoretically operative in the conquered provinces in the South. If that were true, then all we have done is rank usurpation. I deny that the constitution is either theoretically or actually operative in any of these States. I am sorry to say not all of our statesmen, profound as they are, not even the highest among them seem to have looked sufficiently to the bottom of the law of nations to understand the true condition of conquered people, and yet, a slight examination of Grotius, of half a page of the lecture of Rutherford, one page of Vattel, and even less than that of the last and best of publicists, Sergeant Wildman will convince every man that the true position of the late Confederate States is that of conquered territory. That being admitted, all the rest of reconstruction is as easy as any problem of Euclid. Many of our people have relied on Blackstone and Wheaton and other ancient and modern publicists, and become familiar with them.

The occupant of the White House was engaged in a very laudable business, but one not much calculated to construct and adorn that end of the human frame. Therefore, sir, I make allowance and indulgence for the errors of that honorable gentleman. I now move the previous question.

Messrs. PRUYN and WILSON, of Iowa, made a few remarks by consent of Mr. Stevens. The bill then passed over the veto, ayes 100, nays 22, a strict party vote.

The SPEAKER announced that two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the bill had again passed the House, and with the objections of the President would be sent to the Senate for like consideration.

The SPEAKER announced the Select Committee on Investigation in the Pay Department as follows: Messrs. Lincoln, Schofield, Cobb, Buckland and Holman.

The SPEAKER presented the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate bill for the further protection of equal rights in the District of Columbia. The amendment was concurred in, and the bill goes to the President for his signature.

The SPEAKER presented the Senate concurrent resolution declaring sympathy with the suffering people of Crete. It was agreed to.

Mr. BOUTWELL, on suspension of the rules, introduced a joint resolution concerning the government of the army of the United States. It provides that no District or Department commander shall be relieved by the President from command heretofore assigned to him and now exercised by him, without the advice and consent of the Senate, unless a change of commander be recommended by the General Commanding the Army. It was passed.

The SPEAKER presented the veto message from the President on the bill making appropriations to carry into effect the reconstruction act. The bill passed over the President's veto by a vote of 102 yeas to 22 nays.

Mr. FARNSWORTH suggested a concurrent resolution for adjournment sine die at 12 to-morrow, but did not present it to the House.

Adjourned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Eugenie to Visit Queen Victoria.

SPEECH OF GENERAL GARIBALDI.

The Time Come for Liberating Rome.

An Engagement Reported Near Vicenza.

Eugenie to Visit England.

LONDON, July 19.—The Empress Eugenie will visit the Queen at Windsor Castle on Sunday next.

Garrison in Edinburg.

EDINBURG, July 19.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison arrived in this city, where he has been welcomed with signal honors. The municipality of Edinburg have received him as a public guest, and presented him with the freedom of the city.

The Time Come for Liberating Rome.

FLORENCE, July 19.—Garibaldi announced to a great Meeting at Pistia, that the time had come for liberating Rome from Papal tyranny, and restore the city to her ancient freedom.

The Execution of Maximilian.

LONDON, MIDNIGHT, July 19.—In the House of Lords this evening, a request was made on the part of the government, that the House would refrain for the present from any expression of opinion by resolution or otherwise, in regard to the execution of Maximilian.

Holiday.

To-morrow will be observed as a holiday. The stock exchange will be closed, and business generally suspended.

Fighting in Italy.

LONDON, Midnight, July 19.—A report reached this city to-night from Florence, stating that a fight had occurred between a party of Garibaldian and Italian troops near Vicenza.

Shipping News.

LONDON, July 18.—The steamship Wm. Penn, from New York, has arrived in the Thames.

GLASGOW, July 19.—The steamship Iowa, from New York, arrived this afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—The steamship Russia, from New York, arrived this morning. The steamship Denmark, from New York, also arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Noon, July 19.—Consols, 94⅜; Erie, 46½; bonds, 72¾; Illinois ex-dividend, 77.

Later—Consols, 94; 5-20 bonds, 72¾; Illinois ex-dividend, 76¾; Erie, 46¾. Others unchanged.

LONDON, 5 P. M., July 19.—5-20's, 72⅞; consols, 94 5-16; Illinois Central, 76¾, ex-dividend; Erie, 46¾; Atlantic and Great Western consolidated, 22.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Noon, July 19.—Cotton firm; uplands, 10¼d; Orleans, 10½d; stock in port, 738,000 bales, of which 383,000 are American.

Later—Cotton firmer; corn, 38s 3d; California wheat, 13s 8d; lard, 49s; others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, 5 P. M., July 19.—Cotton closes firm and active; sales 15,000 bales; middling uplands 10⅛d; Orleans 10½d.

The Manchester market is steadier, and holders demand an advance, which is not conceded.

Breadstuffs—Corn 36s 3d for new. Wheat 13s 8d, for white California. Barley 5s. Oats 4s. Peas 40s 6d.

Provisions—Pork 73s 6d. Beef 140s. Lard 19s. Bacon 42s 6d. Cheese 56s.

Produce—Petroleum spirits 9d; refined is 3d.

London Markets.

LONDON, 5 P. M., July 19.—Markets unchanged.

COLLEGE REGATTA.

Walter Brown's Race Against Time—Yale Crew Win the Freshman Race—Harvard Crew Carry off the University Prize—Fastest Time on Record.

WORCESTER, July 19.—Walter Brown, champion of America, pulled his shell boat three miles against time, accomplishing the distance in twenty-three minutes.

The Yale Crew won the Freshman race of three miles in 19 minutes 18¾ seconds, the Harvard crew coming in in 20 minutes 6 seconds. The Harvard crew in the University race won the prize, accomplishing three miles in 18 minutes 12¾ seconds, being the best time on record. The Yale crew came in in 19 minutes 25¼ seconds.

College Commencements.

HANOVER, N. H., July 19.—Dartmouth College Commencement occurred to-day. Among the degrees conferred was John Wentworth, LL. D.

NEW HAVEN, July 18.—At the Commencement at Yale College to-day, the degree of LL. D. was conferred on the Greek Minister, Rangabe, Secretary Stanton, and Judge Alphouso Taft, of Cincinnati.

MEXICO.

RECEPTION OF MADAM JUAREZ.

Shooting of Gen. Vidaurri.

Death of Santa Anna Confirmed.

Address to the World in Justification of the Execution of Maximilian.

President Juarez Declines Re-election.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—The United States Revenue Cutter Wilderness arrived here last night from Vera Cruz, where she arrived on the 14th inst., with Madam Juarez. A deputation of Mexican officials boarded the vessel and warmly welcomed Madam Juarez back to Mexico. On the 15th inst., she disembarked from the Wilderness and met an enthusiastic public reception, both civil and military. The display during the day was a gala one, and at night the city was brilliantly illuminated, and there was a magnificent display of fire-works in her honor. She, accompanied by a large party of Mexican nobilities, were to leave for the City of Mexico on the 16th inst.

President Juarez arrived at the capital on the 14th, and was cordially received. He emphatically declines re-election, and has ordered a new election. He will retire to the mountains as soon as his successor is chosen.

It is officially reported General Vidaurri has been shot. Marqueze is believed to be hiding in the City of Mexico. He will be shot as soon as captured.

It was reported in Vera Cruz on the 14th that Santa Anna was still alive, but later dates received in this city from Tampico state that he had been shot.

Everything is quiet in Vera Cruz, and the city is perfectly healthy. The Austrian sloop of war Elizabeth was receiving Austrian refugees on board. She held no communication with the Mexican officials except through the United States gunboat Taconay and Consul Souliner.

The Wilderness brings dispatches to the British, French and Austrian Governments.

The Liberals are about publishing an address to the world, in which they expect to justify themselves for the execution of Maximilian. It will treat of the killing of 6,200 Mexicans for defending their native soil, and cite precedents which they think will clearly prove their acts within the range of propriety. They will produce documents which, they say, will throw new lights upon what they have done. Some of the ablest men of the Republic are engaged on the work.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

Thirty-Fourth Day's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—No evidence of importance was elicited to-day. There was a secret session of the Court.

Base Ball Match.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—The base ball game between the National Club, of Washington and the Western, of this city, resulted in the defeat of the latter, 106 to 21.

The Decker Agency—The Whys and Wherefores—Another Letter from Deckers.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1867.

EDITORS COMMERCIAL: As Messrs. Hoffman, Hoene & Co. have always been unloyal during the whole time of our business connection, so, now, after we have taken the agency of our pianos from them, do they show themselves fertile in the invention of falsehoods.

Mr. Hoene *did not* renounce the agency when he was here on April 12th, but acknowledged the right, which nobody will deny us, and also the power to take our agency from them, in order to give it to a more respectable house. The fact that Mr. Hoene left us an order for two pianos, proves that he did not think of resigning the agency at that time. By the two following telegrams of May 9th and 15th, as well as by a letter of May 11th, it is proved that Mr. Hoffman had just as little mind to give up the agency for the Decker Bros. Pianos, which have now so suddenly grown inferior in his eyes:

PITTSBURGH, May 9, 1867.—Decker Bros., New York:—When can you send a style four? Answer. HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.

PITTSBURGH, May 15, 1867.—Decker Bros., New York:—If you will send a style one Piano by Adams Express, and style four by railroad to-day, you will find everything right in future. Answer. HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.

In their letter of May 11th, they say *verbatim*. "Messrs. Decker Bros: As you have not telegraphed to-day, it appears as you are going to abide by your refusal to furnish us pianos at the old price. It lies in your hands." And even as late as the 27th of June, scarcely three weeks ago, were they still anxious to have our pianos, for they say in their letter to us of that date: "I am perfectly satisfied with what Hoene will do when he returns from Germany, should we succeed in bringing back the business in the old track, all right." It doesn't require the wisdom of Solomon to see from the tenor of this correspondence that Messrs. H. H. & Co., played the *passive*, and not the *active* part—*they* did not give *us* up, but *we gave them* up. It lay in *our* hands, as they remark in the above letter and we took the liberty of using this, *our* right. The reason why we had no *mind* to furnish them any more pianos, either at the old or any new price, these gentlemen know themselves best.

2d. They aver that the Decker Pianos have deteriorated of late. Every conoisseur who will examine the Pianos we have sent to our present agent, Mr. C. C. Mellor, 81 Wood street, will be convinced of the contrary.

3d. That some of our best workmen and regulators have left our factory, is, to speak *very* moderately, an invention of Mr. Hoene's. Our good workmen and regulators are still the same we have had since the beginning of our business.

4th. That our private cellar is provided with wine for the entertainment of our friends, we think deserves no blame. The fact of our cellar being supplied, seems to be well remembered by Mr. Hoene, who had *abundant opportunities* of convincing himself *personally* about it. But that we, besides piano making, pursue the importation of wine as a business, is a *falsehood*.

5th. It is totally inexplicable to us, what Mr. Hoene says in his letter published in the *Chronicle*, with reference to a Mr. W, resigning our agency. This is another *invention*, for H. H. & Co., are the *first* agents who *forced* us by their conduct to deprive them of their agency in spite of their lamentations, nor has any of our agents ever given up any of our pianos.

DECKER BROS.

From the above it is easy to see how the laud lays in regard to the change of the Decker agency. Having been deprived of the privilege of selling the Decker Pianos, it is quite natural for their former agents to be disappointed and spiteful, and to do their *level best* to injure the reputation of the Decker Pianos. But thanks to the manufacturing skill of the Decker Bros., their pianos are *too superior* to be injured by any such malicious attacks, and our Pittsburgh public is too just to reward merit, not to mete to the Deckers the patronage they deserve, and too sensible to be "taken in" by any such advertising dodge. The best way to judge as to the *present* excellence of the Decker Pianos, is to make an examination of them, which any one can do by calling at the warerooms of the subscriber, No. 81 Wood street.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
Sole Agent for Decker Bros.' Pianos.

The Piano Question.

We are forced into a long controversy to contradict quite a number of the most malicious falsehoods ever produced. As we have proved by the published letter written in Decker's own hand, Mr. Hoene did resign the agency on April 12th, before his departure to Europe, and Hoffman did confirm this resignation. We accepted the agency of the Marschall Piano as early as April 20th, with the written promise to sell them as our FIRST and *principal Piano*. It is true that we subsequently entered into negotiations with Deckers with the view of getting their Pianos cheaper and the intention to run them as cheap Pianos, and as Deckers wrote us on May 23, "We will let you have them cheaper," and as we were in great need of Pianos, we telegraphed for some. This does not prove that they gave *us* up. *We gave them up.* They BEGGED *us for a continuation of our custom and at last came down to our terms*, and had it not been for the eagerness of Mr. Mellor to pick up what we as first pianos rejected, the present Deckers would stand now *behind* the Marschalls.

All other assertions of the Messrs. Deckers are so weak that they proclaim themselves as short-legged falsehoods.

Why don't Messrs. Decker Bros. say one word about our charge that they *wrongly* refused to make necessary repairs, which Mr. Hoene had to do to prove us trustworthy and honorable men?

We acted as gentlemen towards our customers. With the modesty of piano dealers we do say, that we are honorable in our transactions. Neither one of us was born with a silver spoon in his mouth; nevertheless, we have success, and we claim as much respectability as any house in Pittsburgh. Our earnest efforts are to do right towards our customers, and to accomplish this our first duty is to watch our interest toward those of whom we purchase.

HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.,
53 Fifth street, sole agents of the Marschall Piano.

The Piano War, and the Defeat—"What Shall we do to Save Ourselves."

Such was the cry of distress, uttered and echoed from the Steinway concern on the 2d of July, when the news flashed across the ocean cable, that among other eminent American manufacturers, Mr. Chickering, the representative of the firm of Chickering & Sons, had received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, from the hands of the Emperor Napoleon. It was a heavy blow, an overwhelming defeat, an iconoclastic shattering of towering pretensions, which would have excited some sympathy, if the defeated party had not claimed, long in advance, a victory over all other competitors.

What shall we do to save ourselves flashed back across the cable—send us something to counteract this added honor to our rivals!—and something came back—first the old exploded *canard*, invented by the Steinways' agents in Paris, about the first of the five equal Gold Medals, and secondly, the important fact of the reception of a Grand Testimonial Medal from—well, from the Societe des Beaux Arts! This is about equal to nothing, but the name sounded well, and could serve well as an advertising splurge, and a decoy for the guilible public.

Still the Decoration of the Legion of Honor was a hard fact to overthrow, for the reason that the fact is as follows:

Gold medals of equal rates, without distinction, and without priority, were awarded to several exhibitors. Among these was one whose work was manifestly superior, but who could only be awarded by the juries an equal medal with the other recipients. The privilege then remained with the Imperial Commission to recommend to the Emperor to confer upon such individual some honor, which should mark and make patent to all the world the distinction between the highest merit and the next degree below.

So the Decoration of the Legion of Honor was bestowed upon Mr. Chickering, to mark the superiority of the Chickering pianos, over all competitors at the Paris Exposition.

This fact was difficult to falsify, but the teeming brain so fertile in advertising fictions, was equal to the emergency. A straight forward denial would not do, clearly, because it would lead the many to inquire into the character of the Order of the Legion of Honor, and they would find that it was among the most coveted in Europe. That it was borne with pride by reigning monarchs; by the distinguished soldier and sailor; by the most eminent statesmen; by the most celebrated poets, painters, musicians and scientific men, and equally by the artisan who has done something which the world recognizes as worthy of reward. It is an ORDER OF MERIT, and its reception is the highest recognition of merit that can be bestowed in France.

But the power of money is illimitable! Copious advertising and so much per line editorial matter, are the greatest eye-openers of the independent press of New York, and makes it see a fact, in the same light as the gifted individual who holds the strings of the purse. And lo! one after the other they fall into line, as directed and paid for. First comes the *Evening Express* with an article in length, say about a hundred dollars worth, assuring its readers, that the Decoration is a purely personal matter which could be obtained by any respectable person, who had influential friends at court, and had nothing to do with the merit of the party. Well said American journalists! What weight has truth or nationality or decency, against that power which kicks the beam with its metallic heels? Next comes the Harlequin *World*, whose particolored columns have been the slavish echo of the dictates of the "ring," for several years. This article is full of the Bohemian flip-flaps, and grand and lofty tumbling, which we are accustomed to see in the amusement columns of the *World*; but the flip-flaps are only against the Chickering's, and not against the other recipients of the Decoration, and the high and lofty tumblings are only for Steinway & Sons. The value of this article we shall not attempt to gage.

Of the smaller pack who have opened mouth in the same interest, we do not care to speak, but we hope they have not gone hungry to their work.

And still the fact is simply this, suborn the accommodating press as they may, the Decoration of the Legion of Honor, added, to the Gold Medal, places Chickering & Sons at the head of all competitors at the Paris Exposition, the battle-ground of the world, for superiority of manufacture, and as the inventors of the great cardinal points of improvement of the present century, in the construction of pianofortes.—*New York Art Journal.*

HERBST'S
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
ORDINARY.
NO. 64 FOURTH STREET.

BILL OF FARE DINNER.

Served from 11 A. M. to 2½ P. M.
SATURDAY, JULY 20.

One Dinner, 60 cents. 12 Tickets for $6 00.
Breakfast 6 to 11 A. M. Supper, 5 to 11 P. M.

SOUP.
Vegetable.

MEATS.
Roast Beef, Roast Mutton, Roast Veal, Roast Lamb,
Boiled Tongue, Corned Beef, Mutton, caper sauce, Yankee Pot Pie.
Boiled Ham, Veal Pie, Chicken Pie,

ENTREES.
Lobster Salad, Chicken Salad, Clam Fritters.

RELISHES.
Sliced Tomatoes, Piccolilly, Mixed Pickles,
Beets, Worcestershire, Cucumbers,
Gherkins, Club Sauce, Cole Slau.

VEGETABLES.
Mashed Potatoes, Cauliflower, String Beans, Young Beets.
Tomatoes, Onions, Cabbage,
Green Corn, Green Peas, Squash.

DESSERT.
Pies. Cherry. Lemon Custard.
Puddings: Rice. Farina.

COFFEE.

ICE CREAM and Delicacies at all hours.
MARVIN'S CRACKERS, fresh daily, for sale at the counter.

PINCOTT & BAKEWELL
PATENT GROUND
PATENT TEMPER
WARRANTED
CAST STEEL SAW

C. BUFFUM . . . C. A. KEHEW . . . W. H. WHITEHEAD.
SOHO OIL WORKS.
Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of
LUBRICATING OILS,
NO. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET,
BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

BROWNSVILLE
YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.
Will re-open on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.
References—The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.
For catalogue, or further information, address the Principal,
MRS. C. E. SMYTH,
Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa.

G. S. BRYAN . . . JOHN A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.
No. 74 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRICES REDUCED.
Printed Jaconets,
Printed Percales,
Printed Organdies,
FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.

MARVIN'S
CRACKERS
ARE
THE BEST
IN MARKET.
Wholesale and Retail
91 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FOURTH.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

ALLEGHENY ALARM TELEGRAPH.—Business men of Allegheny can procure, free of charge, a card containing the location of the Alarm Telegraph Boxes, by calling on BAKEWELL & MARTHENS, Book and Job Printers, No. 71 Grant street, between Diamond and Fourth sts.

WANTED—LAND SCRIP—Agricultural College Land Scrip. Inquire at office of Merchant's Hotel.

WANTED—PARTNER—A partner or will sell out whole interest in a desirable business. Capital required, from $300 to $1,000. Address G. L., Commercial office.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD—By a young man, (lately arrived), in a respectable family. Address H. J., Commercial office.

WANTED—WATER TANK—A Water Tank of about 500 barrels capacity, either wood or iron. Address Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co., 177 Penn street.

WANTED—APOTHECARY—A young man competent to take charge of a Retail Drug Store, in Greenville, Mercer county, Pa. Apply to L. H. HARRIS, at B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., corner First and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—GIRL—A good Girl or middle aged woman, to whom a permanent home in the suburbs and best wages will be given. None but a first rate person need apply. Inquire at this office.

WANTED—TO SELL—The Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a store doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Price $1,800. For particulars, address "Store," this office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A sober, industrious man to take a half-interest in a well paying established Retail Drug Business, in a moral and healthy village. Capital required about $1,500. Address R. X., Beaver, Pa.

WANTED—MONEY—I have applications from perfectly reliable sources wanting to pledge or sell valuable securities for ready cash. Apply to GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO SELL—Fifty Acres of choice Farming Land on the Hudson river—well improved. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of S. M. RAYMOND, 108 Fifth street. eod

WANTED—A PURCHASER—A first-class Billiard Room, nine Tables, enjoying a large and lucrative patronage, can be purchased on reasonable terms. Apply to 72 and 74 Fifth street, or address JOHN GATES, Box 256, Pittsburgh Postoffice. tf

WANTED—LOT OF GROUND—A Lot of Ground somewhere in the city or suburbs, suited for a shop. Must be about 200 feet square, or larger. The advertiser has first-class residence, with ground attached, near the city on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to offer in exchange. Address W, care this office.

WANTED—FIRE ARMS—Carbines, Rifles, Revolvers, for which I will pay in cash, if delivered in good order, $10 for Spencer's Rifles or Carbines, (7 shooters) $5 to $7 for Sharp's Rifles or Carbines; $15 to $20 for Henry's Rifles or Carbines, (14 shooters) $4 to $5 for Colt's or Remington's Revolvers, 5 or 6 shooters. Fair reduction made on damaged or broken arms. Persons having any of the above for sale can address or apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, corner of Penn and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh. 3tawtf

WANTED—SALESMAN—By a large Dry Goods Jobbing House, in Philadelphia, a competent, influential Salesman, to sell goods by sample in Pittsburgh and vicinity. Address Box 2,738, Philadelphia Postoffice, with name and reference. None others will be noticed.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—A small House with 4 or 5 Rooms. Address, stating location and terms, A. E., this office.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and female, for a good thing to sell; $50 to $80 per week sure. No risk. See the profits—$50 from 6. Send two stamps for papers, or 25 cents for sample. Address B. W. CHAPPELL, Box 4,781, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and Female, local and general, to introduce the greatest invention of the age. For particulars address with stamp, JOHN S. WILSON & CO., No. 534 Arch street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 00—$100—Male and female, to introduce our New Patent Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is adapted for family use, and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only Twenty Dollars. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn—the best Churn out, simple and reliable. Good men wanted. Address THOMAS H. BINGHAM & CO., 366 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—$18 00 a Day—Agents wanted, male and female, to introduce a new article of household utility. Only Five Dollars capital is required. Particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—For "Beyond the Mississippi," a complete History of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the great Ocean, by ALBERT D. RICHARDSON. Over 20,000 Copies Sold in One Month! Life and Adventures on Prairies, Mountains, and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 descriptive and photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territories. To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West," this History of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. d

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address, SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

FOUND.

FOUND—MONEY—On Penn street, Fifth ward, a small sum of money, which the owner can have by calling at No. 16 Market street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A large and pleasantly situated office, a few steps from the Postoffice. An excellent room for an Insurance Agency. Apply to GEO. W. PITTOCK or JOHN F. BERNARD, Dispatch Building, 69 Fifth street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—For two or four single gentlemen, a pleasant front and back room, third story. Inquire at 196 Penn street, near St. Clair Hotel.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A large Room, newly furnished, on the second floor front, suitable for two or three gentlemen. For particulars, address "M.," Commercial office. ths

FOR RENT—ROOM—A Room neatly furnished on the second floor front, suitable for two single gentlemen, as a sleeping apartment. Address Box M, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A large Room. Suitable for a Sample Room. Inquire of ABEL & CO., 54 St. Clair street.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—An elegant new residence on Fort Wayne Road, near Sewickley Station. Fine two story Dwelling of 8 Rooms, just being finished; everything perfect, marble mantles, fine water arrangements, bath room, &c. This residence stands in a well laid out lot of ground of one and a half acres Price $8,000. Terms easy. This property could not be reproduced at the money asked for it. Apply to GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Real Estate Agent 76 Fifth street, (Commercial Building), Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At Evergreen Hamlet, one of the finest locations in this neighborhood. This property is a bargain. GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A complete residence at Wilkinsburg. The Mansion is in thorough modern condition as to conveniences, with all the usual out-buildings, and several Acres of level Ground. Possession immediate. Address H, at this office.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STORE—A Store with Stock, Lease and Fixtures in the central part of the city, doing a fair business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address "Sale," this office.

FOR SALE—BUTTER—Sixty 100 pound firkins of fresh packed butter, in good order and in neat packages. For price address CHAMBERLIN & BRO., East Palestine, Ohio.

FOR SALE—REFINERY—The Refinery known as the Romeo Oil Works, situated on Oil Creek, one mile from Oil City, is offered for sale at a bargain. Inquire at the Works, or address the subscriber, Box 235, Oil City, Pa. A. BRABB.

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL—Located on the corner of Market and Bayard streets, Allegheny, being a new and substantial three story brick, 50×100 feet, with a Dry House 22×50 feet, separate from main building. The machinery consists in part of 1 Double Surfacing, 1 Flooring, 1 Siding Machine, and a complete set of Sash and Door Machinery, all of which is of the best manufacture, and as good as new. The ground attached has a frontage on three streets 100×245 feet. The mill is now in operation and doing a good business. For terms of sale and all other information, apply to J. C. COUCH, 136 Water street, or J. W. ANDERSON, 189 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At Wilkinsburg, suitable for a large family. All in the most complete and modern condition. GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM—Situate near Freedom, on the Economy and Harmony Road, Beaver county, Pa., containing 110 Acres, with House, Barn and Orchards, good fences and other improvements. Also, 30 Acres of fine white oak timber. Soil rich and productive. Will be sold at a bargain. A Church and School House near by. Inquire of W. H. BRILL, 77 Federal street, or J. B. SNEAD, Freedom, Pa. wa*

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

IT is difficult to believe the statement which comes to us via Havana, to the effect that SANTA ANNA exhibited the authority of the President and Secretary of State to proceed to Mexico, coupled with the promise of the necessary assistance. The more probable thing is that the unprincipled set who surrounded SANTA ANNA before he sailed for New York made out papers of the kind he is reported to have shown, and that he believed they were genuine. If he had any documents of authority or sympathy, we venture to say they will turn out to be home made.

NEARLY all Europe professes to be overwhelmed with grief and indignation at the death of the man MAXIMILIAN, and the disposition to accuse the United States of not doing what we could to save him is general. One who reads these things is necessarily reminded that MAXIMILIAN'S appearance in Mexico was pursuant to the programme which contemplated the overthrow of the Government of the United States, and very much, too, through the assistance of some, and the sympathy of nearly all, these same European countries. We appealed to them to withhold that assistance and sympathy, but in vain. Nevertheless we triumphed, and were able to forbid the longer continuance of the occupation of Mexico. We do not believe our Government failed to do what it properly could in the interest of humanity in behalf of MAXIMILIAN; but in the light of recent history, how could these overwhelmed European States reproach us if we raised but a finger to save the unhappy Prince?

Now that our Council committee have returned from Chicago and St. Louis, where they went to obtain information about the best method of paving streets, more especially concerning the Nicholson pavement, it is to be hoped that it will not be long before we shall begin to see some of the results in better pavements in our city. Whether it be on the Nicholson or some other plan, it is apparent to every one that many of our principal streets sadly need repaving. We believe it is conceded that the Nicholson pavement, when honestly laid down, although at first more expensive than the cobble stone, is the best, and, in the long run, perhaps cheapest. It is presumed the committee obtained facts of such a character and in such amount as to remove every doubt and prepare the way for early and energetic action. It is creditable to the gentlemen of the Councils that they have entered on the work with deliberation and first set about to acquaint themselves with the results of experience elsewhere. We are sure our citizens will be glad to know that they intend to go ahead, and with as little delay as possible, renew the pavement in the principal streets.

AVENGERS.

The signs portend that MAXIMILIAN *Avengerism* is going to have a run, and that very naturally, considering the supposed relation between the Mexican usurpation and the rebellion, the movement will be most lively in the Southern States. Organizations are already formed and forming, in great numbers, presenting different characters and aiming at different specific ends, but all intended, in some way or other, to regenerate Mexico, to untangle her political parties and to thoroughly set all her affairs "to rights." The arrangements embrace the collection of arms, and drilling in the use of them, and ultimately at the earliest possible period, an entrance into Mexico, and a fight with anybody that shows any disposition to indulge in one.

Of course, these expeditions spring from the most disinterested motives. Nothing but the good of an unhappy country, lying at the mercy of its own people, is the aim. The avengers, generally and collectively, are animated by nothing else than the genuine American, Monroe, Democratic, Republican sentiment. Money is "no objic," as Mr. WARD would express it, either here or there, that is, in this country or in Mexico. So it was with the Irish Republic, and yet, somehow, the prospects of the Irish Republic were reported by its managers, brilliant or gloomy, according as the cash came into their hands freely or scantily.

It is probable that this movement will cause some money to change hands and perhaps some men to change worlds. But it can amount to nothing against Mexico, unless in default of honest and vigorous execution of our laws by our own Government. A few persons in different localities will have an opportunity of making something out of the excitement and the liberality that it produces. Some may get to Mexico and have collisions with some of the armed forces under one faction or another. But if our Government does its duty, these expeditions will be prevented from invading the neighboring country. If there is to be intervention let our Government itself make it in an honorable and open way. Private, clandestine movements can be regarded only as of a brigandish character in themselves, as well as involving indignity to our Government. And most absurdly inconsistent is this one, proceeding from our Republican country to espouse an interest in Mexico which is contradictory to all our sentiments and traditions—to avenge a person who, while we lament his unhappy and violent death, must be deemed an intruder and usurper.

HOUSE-WORK AND SEWING.

Far be it from us to attempt a treatise on these two departments of female labor, or an adjustment of the disputed claims of either to a preference from young women who labor for a living. If we were going to express an opinion, we should have to own the honest conviction, that a large number of girls make a prodigious mistake in choosing the employment of sewing rather than house-work. But we are not going to discuss that matter directly.

The idea which we wish to present will be apparent in the question, why is it that so much is said, in respectable and humane journals, about the hardships of sewing girls, and so little about those of the class engaged in house-work? It is not that the "Song of the Shirt" has given a turn and tone to sentimental writers. The statements are fresh and oft recurring realities. Sewing girls are overworked, under-paid, badly treated, and often badly cheated. In large cities they can be often distinguished in the crowded streets by their pale, dejected and pinched looks. The kitchen girls, on the contrary, are strong and buxom, "their cheeks like thumping red potatoes," and as for dress, they outshine their mistresses "entirely" in the matter of spread and colors. Whatever they may be at the kitchen fire or over the wash-tub, they are CINDERELLAS in luck and looks when they "go out."

The employment is more healthy than sewing. It pays as well or better. It is, in respectable houses, accompanied with far more material comforts, as those of food, rest, good rooms, and kind treatment. The sewing girl often pines in want of these; she becomes dependent on employers who see her perhaps but once a week and have little sympathy for her, and then, feeble and despondent, she is often oppressed and cheated till life becomes a burden to her. Now, the mystery is, that with these facts staring them in the face, so many will still choose sewing and pallor and feebleness and dependence, rather than house-work—the very kind they would do cheerfully if they were housekeeping themselves. Who can solve this woman-mystery? No doubt, as Captain FLUELLEN said, "there is reasons in things." Is it because the employment has contracted a *class* character, as all physical labor did, under the slavery *regime* in the South? Is it because the Bridgets have got possession and impressed on it this character? Whatever it is that causes it, the effect is to be deplored—we mean, that so many of our healthy, bright, intelligent American girls and young women should turn away from situations in private houses, where they could have good wages, a comfortable home, healthful surroundings and respectful treatment, to doom themselves—it is not too strong a word—to sewing and less healthy toil, to greater privations and to a dependence that will tempt the unprincipled to cheat and wrong them. If lady housekeepers have done any thing to make their kitchen or chamber work odious, or employment in it repulsive, they are the persons to rectify so serious a mistake. And by so doing, the prejudice against housework would give way, and domestic service would be better and more plenty than it is.

MORE GOOD TESTIMONY.

A few days since we published an abstract from a Supreme Court decision highly complimentary to the judicial character of Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, our candidate for the Supreme Judgeship, and from a mass of equally complimentary testimony, we publish the following extract from the *Legal Journal* of this city, of August 1st, 1857, while that paper was in the editorial charge of JOHN H. BAILEY, Esq., of the Allegheny Bar, a gentleman of fine legal attainments, then and now a prominent Democrat.

The *Journal* in that issue commenced the publication of a series of what the editor styled "the able opinions delivered by the Judges of our District Court," in the confidence that they would "prove fully as acceptable to the profession as decisions of the Supreme Bench, and that they will afford additional assurance of the high judicial capacity of the eminent gentlemen who compose that Court."

After a generous recognition of the ability of Judge HAMPTON, the editor says:

> "Judge Williams is distinguished for a cool, calm, unwearying earnestness, a stern determination to see that right and justice are done; a clear, well balanced judgment in determining between conflicting reasons, and great energy in enforcing his views of the law upon the jury. Both manifest the most untiring devotion to the arduous duties of their position, and an eminent courtesy and conciliatory demeanor towards the bar, and at the same time strictly maintain the dignity of the Court. Allegheny county has reason to be proud of such Judges, and it is certain that no county in this State, if in any other State, can present a judiciary better qualified by character, learning, ability and integrity for a faithful and capable discharge of its responsible and honorable functions."

OF the 39,000 emigrants arrived at New York in the month of June, 3,462 came to Pennsylvania. Illinois got 5,027; Missouri 3,696; Ohio 2,008; the balance remain in New York or went to other States.

MR. TILTON, in the last *Independent*, expends more than a column in explaining what a "religious article" should be, and utterly fails at that. If Mr. Tilton would write such articles, everybody could then see for himself. It seems to us this is the only rational way to do, if Mr. T. can do it.

GARIBALDI not long ago informed the Roman people that his sons should fight for them. Did he mean their war was to be a long one? Or had he been thinking of the Carthagenian Hannibal and his legacy of hatred? And how is it that the *name* of Garibaldi has such electric power? And finally, why is he, if really potent, so long a time in inactivity, while there is so much, for liberty and right, to be done?

WE hear so much of the negroes in the politics of the Southern States lately, that a query has arisen, whether the darkeys really take as much interest in it as the whites do. And another more practical question has been suggested, Whether the old darkey fashion of living on corn and bacon has been done away with, and the colored race taken to living on politics.

A VIRGINIA Confederate, writing about British Honduras as a place of residence, speaks in the highest terms both of the country and of the British Government. He says, "every possible encouragement is granted to our people." Only a few days are required for probation when a broken down and expatriated rebel can be naturalized in Honduras, and, as this one expresses it, have "a full right to use the proud phrase, I am a British subject." The phrase is well enough for those who are British subjects, but it is glorying in his shame for an American citizen to court it.

CHICAGO went into the oil speculation to the tune of two million dollars, and lost all. Nothing daunted the Madoc gold mines in Hastings county, C. W., were tried, and expectation is at fever heat. Last year, says the Chicago *Republican*, a company of iron smelters from Pittsburgh, Pa., purchased an iron bed in the adjoining township of Marmora, Hastings county. They paid two hundred thousand dollars for this property. The price paid turned the attention of some men in the neighborhood to an examination of the mineral resources of the region. The result was the gold fever broke out and it has continued to rage ever since.

WHILE self-preservation is the first law of nature—if truth can be imparted by repetition this must be true—and people, of all ages, colors and classes, are prone to avoid danger to themselves, there is a strange propensity in them all to see others expose themselves to danger. Can the feeling be analyzed, that delights in beholding a man placing his head in a lion's mouth, or walking over the Niagara river on a rope, or climbing a ladder balanced on another man's head or feet? Perhaps the pleasure arises from the paying of a spontaneous tribute to courage and skill. Perhaps it springs from an involuntary contrast of our own position of safety with the performer's one of danger. The point and relish of the feeling is, to see how near one can go to it and yet not get killed. Circus feats, the performance of acrobats, Sam Patch's leaps, and the recent stupid tumble of Sam Patch Junior, are all of the same class and the gratification in seeing them arises from similar causes.

Important Concerning the Surratt Case.

The Catholic and Protestant papers of Cincinnati are squabbling over a point connected with Surratt which may contain in it more ground for sectarian animosity than for legal evidence. The Montreal *Witness* has taken up the case of the two Catholic priests who concealed Surratt in Canada, after his flight, and denounces them as virtually in complicity with the assassination. On the other hand, the Montreal *Minerve*, the leading organ of the Franco-Canadian Catholics, retorts that "we (*Minerve*) could have published long since, the name of a Protestant minister, *whose letter is under our eyes*, and who himself originated the idea of assassinating President Lincoln." The *Minerve* adds: "The Confederate agents in Canada, *whose answer we also hold*, declined the proposal, and the minister then resorted to a private attempt. If need be, we could give his name, the place where he is now residing, in one of the Northern States, in a city well known, where he occupies an important post and is respected." If the *Minerve* holds documents of this character, implicating a Protestant clergyman, we should imagine it would not conceal them long. We, therefore, echo the words of its Protestant antagonist: "In the name of justice, honesty, Canadian honor and public morality, let the name at once be given to the world, and the innocent be spared."

Thoughts of Two Englishmen.

The London *Times* on the 20th of July, 1862, not quite five years ago, uttered the following sentiment concerning the United States of America:

> "The Federals * * * their wealth is turned into poverty—their prosperity into wretchedness. The power in which they glorified is effaced. Law is trampled under foot, and the country is fast falling into anarchy, the only refuge from which is despotism; and we do not scruple to say that we shall rejoice if the worst of these be realized."

On the 29th of June, 1867, at a public breakfast given to Mr. Garrison, in London, John Bright presiding, and Earl Russell being one of the principal speakers, some remarks were made by Mr. Vernon Harcourt, a leading law authority, and author of the essays in the *Times*, signed "Historicus," which attracted so much attention during the war of the rebellion. He said:

> "He believed that the future of mankind was to be looked upon above all in the history of that great nation of the West which had sprung from our loins. It was the proudest reflection for an Englishman—and on looking westward we might be allowed to feel pride—that the people derived from us those traditions of liberty, those instincts for government, those capacities for greatness, which had made them what they were, and would make them greater still."

If you want to succeed, said a cynical Frenchman, you have only to be successful.

A LETTER, dated at Rome, says: "I had always heard the Pope's army—now more than twelve thousand weak or strong—spoken of with disrespect, as made up of the very dregs of society; but I find it one of the handsomest little corps I have noticed anywhere. The men seem to be mostly very young, and many of them have faces so regularly formed as to lead to the belief that the come from the better classes of society. The Zouave uniform is becoming to them, and they look clean enough to be entitled to respect. Choosing between priest and soldier, our sympathies naturally go with the one whose aspect, or odor, is most in favor of the masses."

THE NEW CHURCH, OR SWEDENBORGIANISM.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE GOSPEL. By a Layman. E. B. Myers & Chandler, Chicago; Nichols & Noyes, Boston; Davis, Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. 1867.

PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW CHURCH: Signified by the New Jerusalem, Revelations 21. Published by the General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church in the United States, at the office of its Board of Publications, 346 Broadway, New York. 1860.

The subject and object of these two works is to illustrate the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg; and, in the more recent, the author begins with a review of the present position of the controversy on the plenary inspiration of Scripture, saying

> "It is just twenty years since Mr. Greenleaf, the Royal Professor of Law in Harvard University, published his Examination of the Four Evangelists, by the Rules of Evidence Administered in Courts of Justice."

And after dwelling at some length on the eminent ability of Professor Greenleaf pronounces the work a failure, in this:

> "That it did not meet the issue. 'The first inquiry,' he says, 'when an ancient document is offered in evidence in our own courts is whether it is found in the place where and under the custody of persons who with whom such writings might naturally and reasonably be expected to be found. If they come from such a place and bear no evident marks of forgery, the law presumes that they are genuine, and they are to be admitted to be read in evidence unless the opposing party is able successfully to impeach them.' Now, suppose we apply this rule. Where will it land us and what ancient writings can be produced and in what control are they found? Where have they been kept?"

He quotes the recent work of Professor Fisher, of Yale College, as proof that "the church is struggling with difficulties of an appalling character. * * Those who rely on external or historic evidences as the foundation of their faith, feel the necessity of more than usual exertion. They are really alarmed and have reason to be alarmed. * * Besides the famous *essays and reviews* and Renan's remarkable Life of Christ, the recent work of Bishop Colenso is certainly a severe blow at received opinions, for he deliberately announces most important discoveries in criticism bearing upon historical theology, nothing less than the evidences that the first six books of the Bible—the corner stones of the whole Canon—were not written by their supposed authors, and are not historically true, much less divinely inspired and infallible. * * Mr. Fisher considers the question of the historical reality of scriptural miracles as involving the whole claim of Christianity to be a revelation. * * To this question, as one of purely historic fact, the author applies himself with ability, learning and success."

THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE GOSPEL BY JOHN,

Which has been much disputed, especially by Butschneider in his *Probabilia*, published in 1820, is ably argued from the fact that it was universally accepted and read in the churches, with the other Gospels in the last quarter of the second century, as witnessed by Tertullian in North Africa, Clement in Alexandria, and Irenæus in Gaul. The latter was born in Asia Minor in the year 140; and, in his youth, knew and conversed with Polycarp of Smyrna, the immediate disciple of John. But, while approving the labors of Mr. Fisher and others in establishing the external truth of the word, the New Church holds that only by its internal meaning, as revealed by special light from heaven, can it be judged.

WHAT IS THE WORD.

In "The Heavenly Arcana," Sweedenborg says:

> "The Books of the WORD are all those which have the internal sense, but those which have it not, are not the WORD. The Books of the WORD, in the Old Testament are the five books of Moses, the book of Joshua, the book of Judges, the two books of Samuel, the two books of the Kings, the Psalms of David; the Prophets, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obediah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi; and in the New Testament, the four Evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, and the Apocalypse. The other books of the Bible are in a style different from the Divine style of the WORD; not being dictated to the writers immediately by the LORD Himself as His WORD. They have in them no internal sense, in a connected series from the Lord, though some of them are written in a degree according to correspondences.
>
> "While the books of the WORD have an immediate communication with the Lord and with Heaven, by means of their spiritual sense, the apostolic writings being merely doctrinal, and having all their meaning in the literal sense, communicate only mediately or indirectly with Heaven. Hence they are very good books of the church, insisting on the doctrines of love and faith taught by the Lord in the gospels and in the book of Revelation. * * *
>
> "The WORD is like a garden, which may be called a heavenly paradise, in which are delicacies and delights of every kind, delicacies from the fruits and delights from the flowers; in the middle of which are trees of life, and beside them fountains of living water; and around the garden are forest trees.
>
> * * * * *
>
> "If they are to be regarded as the works of God and plenarily inspired, then the errors, inconsistencies and weaknesses are evidence against their credibility. But if we adopt the theory that the works are inspired and *contain a deeper meaning than has yet been found*; if we suppose that the errors and inconsistencies are apparent rather than real; if we believe that their Divine Author still governs and sustains the world, still loves his children, and has yet infinite stores of wisdom to communicate as soon as they are capable of receiving them, and that His word, like His works, although in exterior similar to the creations of man, has yet within itself a wisdom, power and harmony which are truly wonderful, our own doubts disappear, and we may satisfy the unbeliever himself that his objections are not against the scriptures but against the false notions regarding them."

In other words, the New Church holds that the WORD is to any human composition what a living body is to a marble statue, with similar outlines, and that as science holds out no hope of ever reaching the final of the knowledge of the mysteries of the material universe, so, religion can never fathom the wisdom contained in the WORD. The aparently meaningless repetitions, genealogies, marchings and counter-marchings, rites and ceremonies of the Mosaic account, are external forms clothing spiritual ideas more beautiful than the internal machanism of any living creature as revealed by dissecting knives and microscopes.

The science of correspondence according to which the Scriptures were written is nothing especially new; certainly it was known in the primitive ages of mankind. Few men of learning now pretend to deny that the Earth existed for ages prior to the Mosaic statement, or that the ordinary chronology is entirely at fault. Undoubtedly the account of the creation and the fall of man, in the first chapters of Genesis, is allegorical. The man Adam represents a race or a church.

THE CHURCH.

> "That there may be a church, there must be doctrine from the WORD; but doctrine alone does not make the church with a man, but a life according to it. * * No one who believes in a God, and lives well, is damned. Hence, it is manifest that the Lord's Church is every where in the universal world; although, in particular, it is where the Lord is acknowledged and where the WORD is."

It is claimed that there are but three essentials in doctrine, viz: An acknowledgement of the divinity of the Lard, of the holiness of the WORD and a life of charity. There have been four churches, the most Ancient, the Ancient, the Israelitish, and the Christian. The first was from Adam to the flood, the second from Noah to Moses. They had a WORD written according to correspondences, of which Egyptian hyeroglyphics and mythology are relics. Melchisedec and Balaam were priests of the Ancient Church, and a portion of their scriptures has been preserved in the books of Moses. The revelation made to Swedenborg of the internal meaning of the WORD is that era foretold by the Lord as His second coming. It is as though the Scriptures were written in cypher, and to him was given the key, and this makes the New or Fifth Church. This church is connected with all its predecessors, and with the church in heaven, and all are in the Lord. The angels are organized into societies, and many are engaged in writing copies of and studying the WORD.

THE LORD

is a unity and a trinity—the creator, preserver, redeemer. He came into the world and joined humanity to divinity. There is but one person, "The Divinity itself, which is called the Father, the Divine Humanity, which is the Son, and the Divine Proceeding, which is the Holy Spirit."

OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Spiritual truths are taught in the Word by correspondence or metaphor, because the correspondence between spiritual and natural things is universal. "This lower world is but a world of effects, of which the higher and inner spiritual world is the world of causes. Every law of nature is the effect of a spiritual cause to which it corresponds, and of which it is the expression and image." The sun corresponds to the Lord, heat to love, light to truth; and so on throughout creation. Form is determined by essence. Things of different natures never take similar forms. In other words, the Lord never puts a false label on any of His works. He writes the nature, or essence, of every creature, and, even, of every inanimate thing in the external form given to it. The body always corresponds to the soul—the outer to the inner life.

THE SACRAMENTS.

Baptism and the Lord's Supper are Sacraments. The first corresponds to regeneration. Infants should be baptized. The bread and wine is love and faith, and the taking it, in love and faith, is being conjoined to the Lord. All the burnt offerings and sacrifices of the Israelites were included in one word, bread, hence the Supper is the complement of the Jewish ritual.

AFTER DEATH

The spirit retains the previous form—rises from the body with all the members and faculties which it had before leaving the body, which is now resumed. The spiritual body passes into the land of spirits, and is received by angels. If it loves truth ever so feebly it loves to be with the angels, and they instruct it until it is fit for heaven, where other angels lead it upward. It is in the love of falsity it spurns the angels, and evil spirits come and take it down to hell. The one class will grow in love to the Lord and be advancing higher and higher, the other will grow in love to evil, and sink lower and lower throughout eternity. There can be no change, only growth, after death. The good that we love here is heaven begun in our souls, and that love is the delight of heaven. The evil that we love here is hell begun, and becomes our torment in eternity. Infants' souls are not angels, but all become angels, after being brought up by angels who loved children in this world. No infant soul spurns the angels who receive it on coming into the world of spirits.

MARRIAGE.

Heaven exists through the marriage of good and truth. The Lord is the husband, the Church is the wife. It is the union of the inner life of two.

> "One who is in love truly conjugal loves, what the other thinks and what the other wills, loves to think as the other does and loves to will as the other; consequently to be united to the other, and to become as one man. * * * * * * The will to rule in marriages destroys genuine love, for it takes away its freedom, thus also its delight."

LOVE AND CHARITY.

Love to the Lord and the neighbor are the fountains of all good, and the love of self and of the world are the sources of all evil. Charity is doing good to the neighbor for the sake of good, not for reward. The Lord, the Church, our country, a society, an individual, may be the neighbor; and Charity is to promote what is good. Almsgiving to the wicked is often doing evil to the neighbor by confirming him in evil and supplying him with the means of doing evil to others. Charity is prudent and seeks to promote what is good.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Confederate ram Stonewall will be ready for sea next month. She goes to Japan by way of the Straits of Magellan, under command of Capt. George Brown, with twenty-five seamen. Over a hundred sailors have applied to go with him. The Japanese take the armament of Armstrong guns on her when captured.

It has been estimated that the number of Catholics in the United States in 1830 was 450,000; in 1840 it was 960,000, and 4,400,000 in 1860. According to these estimates the Catholics double in number every ten years, and in 1870 we shall have eight or nine million, or nearly one-fifth of the whole population. Seventy-five years ago the United States did not have a single Catholic Bishop. The first Bishopric was established in Baltimore in 1799; and now they have 7 Archbishops, 30 Bishops, 61 Archpriests, 3,833 priests, 72 seminaries, 1,400 schools, 3,000 churches, besides other institutions, and property estimated at $37,000,000.

The St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company have now completed all their surveys and advertise for proposals to furnish 100,000 cubic yards of stone work for the bridge. Work on structure is to commence at once and be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The *Catholic Telegraph* says that Mother Gonzaga, of the Convent of Visitation at Maysville, Kentucky, was cheated the other day by a swindler, who said he wanted to place his niece as a pupil in the Convent, and gave her a worthless check for $300 in advance payment of the tuition of the "niece." Of course the change given by the superior was so much loss. The rascal who called himself Col. Lamar, also succeeded in gulling the secession sympathizers of Maysville into showing him various attentions. The trick is an old one, but principals of schools should be on their guard.

General Sheridan says incidentally in one of his communications that in the interior parishes of Louisiana, in proportion to the numbers, more blacks than whites write their names in registering.

In Canada, experiments have been taken to substitute peat for coal in the making of cast iron. It is asserted that the iron thus obtained is far superior, and can compete, in softness and toughness, with the best Swedish charcoal iron. As coal contains sulphur, silex and some other substances which act injuriously, by making the iron brittle, the reported results are probably true.

The Maysville (Ky.) *Eagle* says: "We learn that John L. Scott has sold his peach crop to a Cincinnati firm for $14,000, the purchaser to gather the fruit, pay all expenses and take all risks. We learn that the crop is very large, and the quality of fruit good. The orchard contains fifty acres, and cost Mr. Scott, some years ago, $4,600."

The Denver *Tribune*, of the 12th, has a dispatch from El Porte Station, seventy-five miles west. The Indians made a desperate attack on a Government train on the 10th, and forty wagons loaded with Mormons who were returning to the States. A man named Burkson, was mortally wounded, and died next day.

PERSONAL.

—William B. Ogden, Esq., has put fifty thousand dollars at the disposal of the Trustees of the Chicago University, on condition that one hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed besides. A subscription to the amount of ten thousand dollars has been made by Wm. Jones, Esq., and one of five thousand dollars each by Hon. L. D. Boone and James E. Tyler, of that city, and Wm. Thompson, of Lake Forest.

—The Sultan of Turkey is forbidden to bathe in any but sacred water, and accordingly on his present visit to the infidel countries of western Europe, has brought along a large tank filled with water from the Nile. He is also provided with a sort of screen, which is used at meals, that profane eyes shall not see how much or how little the father of the faithful eats.

—Miles O'Reilley alludes as follows to the late General Meagher's wife: "How noble a wife she has been—with what fidelity of warm devotion she has clung to the varying fortunes of her brilliant but erratic lord—only those could tell whose lips must remain silent under the seal of social relationship. Reared in luxury, and as much flattered and followed for her beauty as Meagher had been in earlier days for his genius and gift of eloquence, she never faltered in her allegiance to the exile who reached his highest fortune when he won her heart. Wither he went she followed him; his people became indeed her people, and his God she made her God. We dare not write more upon this branch of the subject, though we write from an overflowing heart, and have many thoughts surging upward and clamoring for expression."

—Victoria, heeding the complaints of her subjects, is showing herself more freely to the public than she has done for some years past, and it is said would have crowned her condescension in this direction, by inviting the Belgian Volunteers to a banquet at Windsor Castle, had not the unfortunate death of Maximilian thrown the European Courts into mourning, and forbade such a banquet.

—A Quaker gentleman, riding in a carriage with a fashionable lady decked with a profusion of jewelry, heard her complain of the cold. Shivering in her lace bonnet and shawl as light as a cobweb, she exclaimed: "What shall I do to get warm?" "I really don't know" replied the Quaker solemnly, "unless the puts on another breast pin!"

—Mr. Forney, writing from Paris about the Exhibition, makes some pleasant statements, and at the same time conveys an agreeable assurance as to the future, as follows: "I felt proud to see that Pennsylvania was not behind her sisters, though her magnificent wealth of nature and of industry is so poorly illustrated in the Exposition. We may claim the high prize to Dr. T. W. Evans as doubly ours, for he is a citizen of our State, and his sanitary collection is filled with the memorials of the benevolence and munificence of Philadelphia. Other honors have been conferred upon Pennsylvanians; and I feel morally certain that if there is ever another world's display like the present we shall only need reasonable care and attention to increase the number of our prizes. And if I am living in that day, there shall be no failure, if I can prevent it by earnest invocations to prepare and to organize." It is to be hoped that Col. Forney will be spared for any emergency which our country may be called upon to combat.

—A New Orleans dispatch says: It is understood that General F. J. Herron, at present United States Marshal, has been suggested to the President as the right man for the Mexican mission, and is being vigorously advocated by the personal influence of General Steedman. Mr. Otterbourg, though not particularly distasteful to the ex-Confederate influence, has no record except as a partisan of the ex-Emperor, from whom, it is alleged, he received $7,000 in gold for services never rendered. The matter of bargain has oozed out, and while the projectors and promoters of the scheme of war with Mexico here have no objection to Mr. Otterbourg on that score, it is no part of their progaamme that it shall be known.

—The jewels presented to Madame Raimbaux by the Empress of Russia, as a testimony of her feelings on the occasion of the Czar's life being spared by the nose of M. Raimbaux's horse, have reached Paris. They consist of a superb *riviere* of diamonds, forming a necklace, the largest of which weighs ten carats, and is valued at $800. The least of these diamonds weighs two carats; the clasp of the necklage is a large sapphire, to which hangs a medal, surrounded with four rows of pearls and diamonds. In addition to the above there is a splendid hair comb with pearls and diamonds. The two are valued at $80,000.

—Governor Geary and family arrived at Bedford Springs on Tuesday, and were escorted to the hotel by the Bedford brass band. Ex-President Buchanan is expected this week. General Cameron and the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens are expected after the adjournment of Congress. Judge Derrickson and Hon. Wayne McVeigh, of the civil code commission, have been there for several days.

MOSLEM MANNERS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *World* says that the Sultan is very remiss in those *petits soins*, which civilized cavaliers render to the female sex. In the course of the proceedings it became proper that he should offer his arm to the Empress, instead of which he turned her the most frigid of cold shoulders, and sauntered solitarily away from her, a manner of proceeding more cavalier than chivalric. An officious Embassador pursued the sauntering Sultan, to recall him to a sense of propriety, but Abdul became suddenly deaf, and wouldn't be recalled. And when the Sultan came to the dais, he mounted that eminence slowly and alone, utterly careless that the Empress was coming up several steps behind him. Perhaps it was a knowledge of these little social idiosyncrasies which modified the preparations made in England for the Sultan's reception. The same correspondent thus describes the Commander of the Faithful: He is a very corpulent man, with a small head and diminutive features, and his people are afraid he will die of apoplexy before he can reach his native kingdom—a frightful catastrophe.

THE contractor who has just completed half a mile of Nicholson pavement in Cincinnati is in great danger of losing his entire investment. A committee of citizens tore up sections of the pavement in various places and found it to be a shameless swindle. The contract was violated in every particular, and the indications are that Mr. Lawrence, Street Commissioner, is a party to the cheat. Citizens along the street refuse to pay the assessments till the work is done honestly.

POLITICAL.

The Jackson (Mississippi) *Clarion* suggests General James Longstreet for Congress as a Senator from Louisiana. It makes this nomination without the knowledge of that gentleman, but feeling that the honor of the South would be secure if confided in council to the keeping of one who guarded it so well in the field.

A Washington telegram states that Gen. Grant's friends talk of Senator Wilson, Senator Morgan, of New York, or ex-Senator Creswell, of Maryland, for the Vice-Presidency with him. No better ticket has yet been suggested than Grant and Andrew. It contains, says the Springfield *Republican*, the right elements in every respect, and it would be a harmonious ticket personally, for the two have the highest respect and attachment for each other—an item too little considered in former nominations.

The Baltimore *American* has an article on the Presidency, from which we quote as follows: It is very certain that the General had no clique or especial body of friends in any of the great parties of the country, and, tried by this test, he will certainly be pronounced to belong to no party. There is, however, a significant fact in regard to him which may have a tendency to give him a position. During the last years of the war, and since active warfare has ceased, he has been chief administrator of the purposes of the Federal Government; there was no case in active warfare in which he faltered or disappointed the just expectations of the country, nor do we think that his construction or application to practice of the laws of Congress since have been adversely criticised by any Republican, even the most radical. He has not obstructed for a moment the great work of reconstruction in the radical sense, and to whatsoever party he may belong practically, General Grant has proved himself to be a champion of the Union, of the whole nation, of the universal freedom and equality of our loyal citizens. We desire not to be considered an advocate of General Grant or of any other of our distinguished men as candidates for the Presidency. We hold ourselves as free as it is possible for men to do from predilections on that subject and are prepared to support the choice of the Republican party. Personally, and upon his own account, we should be sorry to see General Grant leave his present high office, even for that of the President. Moreover, in the present circumstances of the country, we should think it a great misfortune to lose his services as General-in-Chief. We do not know by whom his great talents, calm judgment, prompt decision and energy, pure patriotism and popularity could be replaced. Our feelings to his nomination are certainly not from any difficulty we have in finding out where and what he is. * * * * * The confidence and affection of the people for him cannot be shaken. The Republican party are too intelligent, too well poised, too calm in the discharge of the great office which the rebellion has imposed upon them to be seriously disturbed by the petty tricks of party. He will be entrusted confidently with all necessary powers to accomplish whatever Congress proposes in reference to the Rebel States, without the slightest fear of Democratic influences. Nor do we think that the wishes or purposes of the Republican party whatever they may be in reference to the future of Gen. Grant, will be embarrassed by any action of the Democratic party.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* declares that at no time since the war began has the United States Senate contained so many men thoroughly conservative at heart, and actively conservative in private as at the present moment.

Emerson Ethridge in a late speech declared that if he were so unfortunate as to have a radical son-in-law, the only tribute he would pay to his memory when dead, would be to pour upon his grave, as an indignant libation, a quantity of bad whisky.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, FIFTH ST., NEAR THE POST OFFICE.—There will be no services in this Church Sabbath Morning or Evening. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 4.45 P. M.

☞ CHURCH RE-OPENING—The Third Methodist Church, (Rev. J. Robison, pastor,) having been thoroughly repaired and tastefully refitted their house of worship, will open it for Divine service TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Rev. [illegible], A. M., of Washington, will preach on the occasion, and it is expected that Rev. D. JONES, of Cincinnati, will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

GET A PURE ARTICLE.

Fine French Brandy, O. D. & Co.
Pure Blackberry Brandy.
Pure Blackberry Wine.
Pure Old Rye Whisky.
Fine Old Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.
Old Holland Gin
Pure Jamaica Rum.

This is the season when a pure article of liquor should be kept in every family, as we do not know at what time of the night it may be needed. Our liquors are selected with the utmost care and on account of their fine quality are specially adapted to the wants of invalids.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never prepared a medicinal article for public and general use but what has stood the strongest tests, and has always borne the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure. Will you who are suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion, nausea, sick headache, cholera morbus, dysentary and general debility of the whole system, try but a single bottle? We will never urge you again if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the encomiums of hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself and the beneficial result, as certain as sunshine, all urgently persistently urge you to try just one bottle. If what we say is not correct—if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true—if you do not say that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and perfectly wonderful—we will renounce our profession as caterers to the public health, and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street. MTW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ERWIN, M'CONNELL & CO.

HAVE JUST OPENED

A VERY LARGE STOCK

OF

Prints, Ginghams,
Tickings, Checks,
Muslins, Cottonades,
JEANS, CASSIMERES
Table Linens, Alpacas,
Wool Delaines,
Colored Mohairs,
BLACK SILKS,
Hoop Skirts,
Corsets, Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
VELVET RIBBONS, &c., &c.,

TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS AT

WHOLESALE,

IS ESPECIALLY INVITED.

ERWIN, M'CONNELL & CO.,
178 Federal St., Allegheny,
ABOVE THE MARKET.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,

Cor. Diamond and Union St.

OPPOSITE DRAVO'S GROCERY STORE.

TEAS,
TEAS,
TEAS.

COFFEES,
COFFEES,
COFFEES.

WE HAVE NO OPPOSITION.

Prices THIRTY PER CENT. LOWER than any Grocery House in the city.

Great American Tea Co.

OPPOSITE DRAVO'S.

COR. DIAMOND AND UNION STREET.

NOTICES.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
July 17, 1867.

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, RICHARD HAYS, Esq., was elected Vice President.

JAMES M'AULEY, President.
JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

☞ COUNTY REPUBLICAN

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Members of this Committee are requested to meet on

Monday, July 22d, at 10 A. M.,

At my office, No. 98 FIFTH STREET. A full attendance is desirable.

JACOB H. MILLER,
CHAIRMAN.

☞ NOTICE—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company will meet at their office, in Temperanceville, on JULY 26, to hold their annual election for President and Directors.

WM. MARSHALL, Prest.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.

☞ NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from thir date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the parties comprising the firm of McKNIGHT & CO., engaged in the manufacture of Iron, is this day dissolved by limitation, John Dean retiring. The business will be continued by the subscribers as heretofore, under same style of McKNIGHT & CO., and all claims will be settled by them.

JOS. McKNIGHT,
GEO. DUNCAN,
GEO. MARTIN,
JOHN C. PORTER.

HAVING SOLD MY INTEREST IN the firm of McKnight & Co., I cheerfully recommend my successors to our former patrons and to the business public.

JOHN DEAN.

Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1867.

THE FIRM OF BAILIFF, BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. JOHN R. WATSON disposing of his interest to the remaining partners. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present the same to JOHN R. WATSON, at our office, 55 Federal street, he being authorized to settle all accounts.

Allegheny City, July 1st, 1867.

BAILLIFF, BROWN & CARSON,

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS.
Houses fitted up with Water, Gas and Steam Pipes.
55 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP existing under the style of J. McALPIN & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent, W. G. HARRISON retiring. The business will be settled by J. McALPIN, at No. 52 Wayne street.

J. McALPIN,
WM. G. HARRISON.

July 9th, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership of the late firm of WHITE, ORR & CO., has expired at this date by limitation, W. W. WARD, retiring. The business will be continued by JAMES WHITE and ROBERT ORR, under the same style of firm. The business will be settled as usual by either of the firm.

JAMES WHITE,
ROBERT ORR,
W. W. WARD.

Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of LINDSAY, STERRIT & CO., has this day been dissolved, J. R. LINDSAY retiring from said firm. The business will be settled by G. B. STERRIT, at No. 134 First street.

J. C. LINDSAY,
G. B. STERRIT,
J. R. LINDSAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER, for the purpose of doing a general Hardware business.

J. C. LINDSAY,
G. B. STERRIT,
A. H. EUWER.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1867.

LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER;

Manufacturers and Importers of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.

Will open at NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 337 LIBERTY STREET, (near Union Depot) on or about August 1st.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and John Froehlich, under the firm name of MEYER & FROEHLICH, manufacturers of Coaches, Wagons, &c., was this day dissolved. In regard to collections of claims and payment of debts, our arrangements as yet incompleted will shortly be announced. The undersigned will pursue his old business at No. 75 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

JACOB MEYER.

June 28, 1867. d*

NOTICE.

W. J. MYERS,

OF MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

Having sold his interest to WM. S. WILT, on April 1st, 1867, retires from the firm, and Mr. WILT enters as a partner from that date. The name of the firm will remain as usual, and continue on at their old stand,

NO. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE FIRM OF

S. M. KERR & CO.,

No. 7 ST. CLAIR ST., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Creditors will present their claims and debtors make payment at No. 45 WOOD STREET.

S. M. KERR,
McABOY, SPANG & CO.

May 23, 1867.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS

NEW SUPPLIES OF

NEW BOOKS,

From the best Publishers and Publishing Societies in the Country.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

N. B.—When a hundred dollars' worth is purchased by any School, we will head the list with twenty dollars' worth.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,

93 WOOD STREET.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER LAUGHLIN, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary to the Estate of Alexander Laughlin deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against, or who are indebted to said estate, will call for settlement on either one of the undersigned without delay. Mrs. M. A. LAUGHLIN, No. 25 Sixth street, Pittsburgh; JAMES LAUGHLIN, at Jones & Laughlin's, No. 158 First street, Pittsburgh; HUGH WOODSIDE, corner of Canal and Etna streets, Pittsburgh; FRANCIS B. LAUGHLIN, Stewardson Furnace, Orrsville P. O., Armstrong Co., Pa. s

RELIABLE.

MESSRS. FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON—GENTLEMEN: I have been suffering with Chronic Dyspepsia for about twelve years, in its worst form, which I think one of the most disagreeable, unpleasant and painful diseases of them all. I have tried one remedy after another, without any but temporary relief. After using different medicines recommended for its cure, I would sometimes feel relieved, but would soon fall back, in fact, more than ever. I have been using

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

Regularly, for about six weeks. I feel satisfied that they have cured me entirely, as my general health is very good. I can eat whatever my appetite craves without any unpleasant feelings afterwards, which was a great trouble before, often having to throw up my meals. After using the Bitters a short time, I eat Soup, something I have not been able to do for years satisfactorily. I really think I am a changed man entirely, altogether owing to the efficacy of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. Those suffering with the same disease, Dyspepsia, are at liberty to call on me at any time at my place of business, Slack & Sholes' Planing Mill, Marbury street, Pittsburgh.

ALFRED SLACK.

Pittsburgh, May 29, 1867.

Sold by all Respectable Druggists.

Branch House, 26 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON.

TTHS

MISS CARRIE A. MOODY,

TEACHER OF

PIANO AND MELODEON,

Over Mrs. Blume's Music Store, 43 FIFTH ST., Pittsburgh.

TERMS—$15 PER QUARTER. eod

CROQUET. CROQUET.

I have just received a fine assortment of the above, ranging in price from $7 00 to $25 00 per set; the finest assortment in the city. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
No. 136 WOOD STREET.
WS

IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
Reisville Building and Loan Association, of Pittsburgh.

Notice is hereby given, that an application of above Association for Charter of Incorporation, has been made at No. 256, September Term, 1867, and that same will be granted at next term of Court, unless exceptions are filed.

[Seal.] s JACOB H. WALTER, Pro.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—NOT ONE Cent is asked for until cure is complete, in either Acute or Chronic Diseases of long standing by an entirely new treatment. Professor THOMPSON will be able to determine the location of diseases without asking or questioning, and convince his patients of the facts by his own senses. Consultation free. Persons deprived of an Eye can have this deformity removed by the insertion of an Artificial one. Office on Fourth, between Wood and Market streets, next door to Alderman Humbert's. Take notice of the Red Sign. WSlp

SPRING WAGONS FOR SALE.

TWO LIGHT SPRING WAGONS,

Manufactured in Ohio, well painted, and made of the very best material, and got up in the very best style, will be sold at a great deal less than manufacturer's prices. Inquire of

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts.

SENNA, "ALEXANDRIA."

500 LBS FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
eod Corner Wood and First streets.

SCOTCH SNUFF, "GARRETT'S."

10 BBLS. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
eod Corner Wood and First streets.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPET STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

CARPETS,

NEW PATTERNS IN

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY
TAPESTRY INGRAINS.

A FULL LINE OF

Straw Mattings,

PLAIN, CHECKED AND FANCY.

Our stock is fuller than at any previous time this season. Those wishing goods in our line will do well to give us a call.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

NO. 21 FIFTH ST.

(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

BARGAINS

IN

CARPETS.

AT RETAIL.

ALL WOOL INGRAINS

REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.

BRUSSELS CARPETS

REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.

Good White and Red Checked

CHINA MATTING,

REDUCED TO 35 CENTS PER YARD.

Heavy Reduction in

LACE CURTAINS,

AND MANY OTHER GOODS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. eod

REMOVAL

TO

No. 51 FIFTH ST.

McCALLUM BROS.,

HAVE NOW OPEN,

AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIDIOUS WAREHOUSE,

A full Line of all New and Desirable Patterns,

MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

LOW PRICED CARPETING.

M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

JUST RECEIVED.

CARPETS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, BY STEAMER MANHATTAN FOR JUNE TRADE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST BODY BRUSSELS IN HALL, STAIR, PARLOR AND CHAMBER STYLES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF THE SEASON.

ALSO, EVERY VARIETY OF CHINA MATTINGS, FOR SUMMER, JUST FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth Street.

TO INVENTORS.

The undersigned, expecting to start for Europe on a professional visit about the 1st of August next, takes this mode of informing his Pittsburgh friends that he is prepared to take charge of a few more inventions and to secure for their owners European Patents for the same on advantageous terms. To exhibit, explain, bring forward and negotiate for the sale or introduction of American inventions abroad.

He will also engage his services for collecting exclusive information on special business or cases in branches of art, industry or science, and report to the party on his return.

H. Gengembre Hubert,

Consulting Engineer, Chemist and Patent Attorney, No. 156 First Avenue, New York.

For further information, call on my Pittsburgh correspondent, FRANCIS L. CLARK, at the Western Patent Agency, No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH. H. G. H.

BOTTLED ALES,

KENNETT, WINTERTON,

And all the best brands; SUPERIOR SODA WATERS bottled by

J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,

No. 22 and 24 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FISH,

FISH, FISH.

20 four pound cans Spiced Salmon, put up for Summer use. Also, 10 kitts very choice No. 1 Mackerel, just received from Boston, and for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

BRAWLEY & BALL,

DEALERS IN

Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

OFFICE, STATE STREET, North of Railroad Depot, ERIE, PA.

HOUSEKEEPERS

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By taking your Spoons, Forks, Castors, &c., &c., to No. 3 St. Clair street, second door from the bridge, third floor, and have them replated with silver, and made as good as new, at very trifling cost. Silversmiths and Plumbers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we pay particular attention to Electro-plating, Electro-typing, Gold and silver Fire Gilding, &c. Give us a call. J. J. ALISCS. eod

IN STORE,

75 BBLS. NEW POTATOES.

STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

JAMES H. PARKER,

Pork Packer,

AND DEALER IN

BACON, LARD, S. C. HAMS, BEEF, AND CINCINNATI LARD OIL,

TF No. 309 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CEMENT,

CEMENT.

BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

Always on hand and for sale by
CHAS B. LEECH,
No. 118 Second street.

GET NONE BUT A

GROVER & BAKER,

It is the best for all purposes. Call at
ncw 105 FIFTH STREET,

MOON & LAMPHEAR,

NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

All orders punctually attended to.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMENS'

NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH PA.,

WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

CAPITAL - - - - - $400,000

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States Securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:

ALEXANDER BRADLEY; of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAM'L M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. B. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinner's Stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, Dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, Dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.

Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS,

PITTSBRGH, PA.

(Sucessors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT,

FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE ST., New York.

GROCERIES, &C.

SUGARS, SUGARS, SUGARS.

100 Bbls. W. and B. Coffee Sugars;
50 Bbls. hards, Coffee Sugars.

NUTS, NUTS, NUTS.

100 Bags Almonds, Filberts, Cream Nuts and Walnuts.

LEMONS, LEMONS, LEMONS.

100 Boxes French Lemons.

Oysters, Oysters, Oysters.

25 Cases Pickled Oysters;
100 Cases Cove and Spiced Oysters;
25 Cases Fresh Lobsters.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

REYMER & BROS.,

Nos. 126, 128 and 128½ WOOD STREET.

SUNDRIES.

30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
56 boxes W. R. Cheese;
40 boxes Hamburg Cheese;
3 cars Potatoes, bbls and sacks;
3,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
1,000 pounds Dried Apples;
50 cases Can Fruit;
10 cases Champagne Cider;
5 bbls Hominy,

Arriving, in store and for sale by

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,

NO. 360 LIBERTY STREET.

MEANS & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-eod

WM. MILLER,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,)

Nos. 221 & 223 COR. LIBERTY & IRWIN STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHOLESALE GROCER,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Brandy, Wine, Gin and Old Rye Whisky,

And Sole Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of the celebrated Wines of HENKELL & CO., in Mayence, on the Rhine; MOET & CHANDON, in Epernay, France; BRANDENBURG FRERES, in Bordeaux, France, to which he respectfully invites the attention of dealers and others in want of pure goods.

The following choice brands are now in store:

BRANDENBURG FRERES' Medoc, Margaux, Chateau La Rose, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, H't Sauternes, Chateau Sauternes, Latour Blanche and Yquem.

HENKELL & CO'S Laubenheimer, Hierstein, Hockheim, Sparkling Mosel, Sparkling Hockheimer, Sparkling Scharsburg.

MOET & CHANDONS' Vin Imperial, green seal, Verzenay, Epernay.

Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc.

Brandenburg Freres Superior Olive Oil.

☞ A liberal discount made to the trade.

EDWARD HEAZLETON,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,

East Cor. Diamond Square, No. 18,

Dealer in FLOUR, SALT, FISH, LARD and REFINED OILS; GROCER'S DRUGS, BACON, and merchandise generally suitable to the trade. Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.

R. P. GETTY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

DEALER IN

TEAS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 55 N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

No. 62 Grant Street.

The first Term of the next Session of this School will begin on MONDAY, September 9th. Registers can be obtained at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s, 93 Wood street, and at Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street.

For information or admission address Rev. R. J. COSTER, Rector. TThs

KENWOOD

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS.

For Catalogues, address

TThstf REV. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

Evergreen Hamlet,

NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by State of Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT—COL. T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
VICE PRES'T—J. M'DONALD CROSSAN, Esq.
SEC'Y AND TREAS—GEO. H. HOLTZMAN.

This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated. Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T F. LEHMANN, A. M., President,

Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.

Box 493, Allegheny city, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WHOLESALE.

GEO. F. KNOTT,

MANUFACTURER,

100 FOURTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

GOODS SOLD LOW,

AND ALL WARRANTED.

Factory, 30, 32, 34, 36, and 38 Hudson St., Philadelphia.

MWS

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.

ALSO,

ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

167 FIRST STREET

Opposite Monongahela House.

INSURANCE.

MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.........$500,000.
CASH.........175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Caldwell,
Jno. McDevitt,
Geo. A. Berry,
Jno. Atwell,
Jas. Woodburn,
Saml. B. Robison,
R. H. Palmer,
Jas. A. Hutchison,
William Rea,
Robert Dalzell,
William Means,
R. Wallace,
Jno. B. Canfield,
D. S. H. Gilmore,
James M'Candless.

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOHRMAN, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.

Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick,
James McAuley,
Alexander Speer,
Rees J. Thomas,
Charles J. Clarke,
William S. Evans,
Philip Reymer,
Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Andrew Ackley,
David M. Long,
John R. McCune,
James P. Hanna,
Joseph Kirkpatrick.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Phillips,
John Watt,
John E. Parke,
Frank S. Bissell,
J. F. Kirkpatrick,
Capt. James Miller,
Samuel P. Shriver,
Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
Wm. Vankirk,
Jas. D. Verner,
C. Hanson Love,
Chas. Arbuckle.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

THE

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS OVER $22,000,000, AND EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS

Available Immediately, to Increase the Insurance or Reduce the Premium at the Option of the Assured.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. H. BLACKSTOCK,
AGENT,
no24 No. 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

PUTNAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ALBANY CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

These old and popular Companies, having aggregate cash assets of over TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, continue to accept Life, Fire and Inland Navigation risks on reasonable terms.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO.,
General Agents, 63 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.
GEO. S. SWARTZ, Special Agent.

BEN FRANKLIN

Insurance Company,

OF ALLEGHENY, PA.

Office: No. 43 Ohio street, Allegheny.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY IRWIN,
GEO. R. RIDDLE,
SIMON DRUM,
THOMAS HARPER,
J. B. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAUTNER,
WM. M. STEWART,
GEO. D. RIDDLE, Sec'y | HENRY IRWIN, Pres't.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Bagaley,
James Park, Jr.,
W. G. Johnston,
B. F. Jones,
Samuel Rea,
Joshua Rhodes,
Barclay Preston,
S. M. Kier,
John Shipton,
James M. Cooper,
S. Harbaugh,
J. Caldwell, Jr.,
John S. Dilworth,
George Bingham,
Wm. A. Rodgers.

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PIANOS.

PIANOS,

Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

AT VERY LOW PRICES BY

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,

NO. 160 SMITHFIELD STREET, two doors above Sixth.

First-class PIANOS from $325 upwards.
Superior MELODEONS from $50 upwards.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TRIMMINGS and STRINGS,
TEN PER CENT. CHEAPER
THAN IN OTHER MUSIC STORES.

CHAS. B. BARR..HERMAN T. KNAKE..WM. L. BUETTLER

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)

No. 12 St. Clair Street.

DEALERS IN

PIANOS, ORGANS,

AND

Musical Goods Generally.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & CO., Philadelphia,

PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"

ORGAN,

AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

ISAAC TRESCOTT, 129 MAIN ST.,

SALEM, OHIO,

DEALER IN

BOOKS, PAPER STOCK,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,
Yankee Notions, Gold Pens,
General Stationery,
Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.

Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the State. oc19

JOHN LINNENBRINK,

(near Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot,)

ROCHESTER, PA.

Dealer in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.
Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester, Pa.
Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL.

DRUGGISTS.

EICHNER, JONES & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

175 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRUGGISTS.

PARK & BRILL,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS,

No. 77 Federal Street, near Depot,
mh10 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

1,000 TIERCES Canvass Sugar Cured Hams.
300,000 POUNDS Bacon Shoulders.
100,000 POUNDS Bacon Sides.
35,000 POUNDS canvass sugar cur'd Breakfast Bacon.
15,000 POUNDS canvass S C. dried beef.
300 DOZEN S. C. Beef Tongues.

Arriving and in store, for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.,

327, 329 and 331 Penn street, cor. Wayne.

D. L. SMITH.....A. S. SEATON.....G. G. SEATON.

CITY COLLECTING AGENCY,

SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,

LOCAL COLLECTING AGENTS,

No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, Second Floor. P. O. Box 341, Pittsburgh.

Bills of all descriptions taken for Collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected.

r Daily Commercial

THE TREE-TOAD.

I.
The tree-toad lives in the leafy tree,
And an airy philosopher sure is he:
Seldom, I ween,
He thinks to roam
From the branches green
Where he makes his home,
And who so content and so happy as he,
As aloud he chirps in the leafy tree?

II.
Along the gray bark he outstretches himself,
As gray as it; or the Protean elf
Assumes the dye
Of the lush green leaves,
And the passer-by
So the imp deceives,
Who may chance to spy him, but deems that he
Is a parcel and part of the leafy tree.

III.
In lore of the weather the wight is wise,
And clearer he sees with his keen bright eyes
The coming of rain
Than we with ours,
Chirping amain
Ere the blue sky lowers;
A prophet as well as philosopher he,
Foretelling the storm in the leafy tree.

IV.
A friend is he of the birds, no doubt
Keeps guard in the tree when they go out;
In the sedge-grown pond
He seeks no place,
For he seems not fond
Of the bellowing race.
A sort of poetic aristocrat he,
At ease and aloft in the leafy tree.

V.
A lazy, luxurious life he leads;
How the great world wags, but little he heeds—
No troubles, no cares
To vex his brain,
And merrily fares
In the sun or the rain,
A jolly good fellow and free is he,
The lissom tree-toad in the leafy tree.

VI.
So, Sybarite-like, he spends his time
Till the Autumn comes with his cold crisp rime,
And the wild winds sweep,
And the leaves fly fast;
Then he falls asleep,
And his holiday's past
Till the Winter is o'er, when again wakes he
To chirp as before in the leafy tree.

W. L. SHOEMAKER.

Miscellaneous.

"Welcome sweet day of rest;" no books to , no orders to fill, no projects to think over, olitics to discuss; none of the thousand rying, anxious, temper-trying, heart worry- cares of the everyday world to-day! They all cast off with yesterday's coat to be re- ed to-morrow, but resumed after one day of tude and tranquility. How sweet comes peace of this Sabbath morning after the atations and toils of the week! Balmy as s of orient spice groves; gentle as the th of sleeping infancy; soft as the sleeping ncy; soft as the dying winds of evening; as the incense that rises before the throne od comes the calm of this holy morning! busy toils at desk or counter, or in busy oughfares, and noisy shops, and on toil- e wharves to-day—it is the day of home. e hushed and quiet; home peaceful and full mfort. To-day the father is at home and mother, her brow freed from weekday cares beside him, and memories of Sundays in bygone time, when shy love made the day epose a time of joy, come back. Father is one, and the little ones hang at his knee ng their joys and troubles of the past week, rejoicing that for a whole day pa will be r company and lavish upon them, uninter- tedly, his loving words and smiles. Pure, et, holy is the day of rest in the family—but all too brief—transent as the outline of the ery vapor that floats on the Summer sky, for rush and turmoil of the troubled and troub- world will come back to-morrow! Let not thought mar the gentle joy of this sweet , for there is a home whose peace is never rrupted, whose joy is never broken, whose se dreads no to-morrow, and a part of the ilege and the happiness of to-day, is to se- a place in that family whose circle is united e for ever and for ever!

THE VILLAGE CHURCH.

The old church in the village lane,
By chestnut trees half hid from view,
Looks all divine—each window pane
Is stained with every mellowed hue,
Of purple, violet, and of gold,
As sunlight through the window streams
Where richly-painted figures hold,
Their glowing feast of sacred dreams.

Each window diamond-shaped appears,
Still lovely touched with sun or shade;
Or when the rain like brilliant tears,
At morn or evening o'er them wade.
The moss-grown walls, the gray old tower,
Are graven by the hand of Time;
And in the bells what mystic power,
What holy music in their chime!

And when the bells are hushed, a calm
Sublime and glorious fills the aisle;
While saints seem listening to the psalm,
With features carved into a smile.
The chestnut trees the windows shade,
And bar the sunlight on the floor;
That seems to flutter and to fade,
Like sea-waves breaking on the shore.

Far down the aisle the sunshine flows,
First on the painted window falls,
Till there each saintly likeness glows,
And tints the angels on the walls.
And when the organs peal no more,
When every word of praise has died;
The saints lie pictured on the floor,
In silent splendor side by side!

The Squash Bug.—The season of squashes fast approaching. In time of peace prepare war. The squash bug makes its appear- ce in May and June. The first indication we ve of their having commenced their depreda- ns, is here and there a withered leaf, which a sure sign of their first appearance. As soon this is noticed, go into the patch and turn er the injured leaf, and you will find a small itish, hairy bug, eating the leaf, of an offen- e smell. Grasp them with the hand and l them: no matter if your hand is stained. en turn over all the leaves, and here and there u will find clusters of eggs—small, brown not ger than the head of a pin. Take an old case ife and scrape them off, and in a short time l will be killed. Also near the roots of the ants you will find a large black bug, or often o of them adhering together—kill them; and a little attention the plants can be soon rid the bugs. The sun hatches the eggs—*Coun- y Gentleman.*

How to Raise Carrots.—A large proportion American farmers fail in their efforts to grow emunerating crop of carrots, in the majority instances, from not understanding how to anage the feed and the young plants. The ual practice is to sow carrot seed so early in e growing season that noxious weeds, six to ht inches high, cover the ground before the ung carrots have attained sufficient size to able laborers to see the rows. The immense or required to weed carrots tends to disheart- farmers from attempting to grow a crop of ots. But if they were accustomed to manage ferently, a crop of carrots could be grown at expense of only a few cents ber bushel. We quently meet with farmers who aver that eir crop of carrots cost them not over five or cents per bushel. As it is not practicable follow the directions required to procure a avy crop of roots the present season, we ll do the best we are able under the circum- nces.

Do not plant the seed too early. Prepare the ound thoroughly, and manure it heavily. Let e land be ploughed deep, twice or thrice if it not in sod. Then, about the twentieth of May the first o' June, scarify the surface, for the rpose of exterminating the weeds. If the face is at all lumpy, let the lumps be crushed th a roller. As the seeds are a long time rminating, they should be sprouted before ey are planted. Then the young carrots will getate rapidly, and outgrow noxious weeds; d the labor of weeding the rows will be com- ratively light.

Soak the seed in warm water, for twenty urs. Then mingle it with fine sand in a ves- l that will not hold water. Keep the sand and eds moist and and warm. As soon as the eds exhibit signs of germination, let them be nted in soil just stirred with some implement. four or five days, if the soil be moist and arm, the carrots will appear above ground; d scarcely a weed will be seen among the ung plants.

Unless the ground is rich, and free from eds, do not make the drills nearer than two et, so that a horse-hoe may do almost the en- re weeding. If the ground be in a poor state fertility, a dressing of the pure superphos- ate of lime, spread in a shallow drill on each de of the rows of carrots and raked in, will sually produce a bountiful crop of roots.

When the young plants are two or three inch- high, let the thinning be performed with a arp, broad hoe, worked across the drills, leav- g three or four plants in a cluster. During t and lowry weather, when laborers cannot ork advantageouly at other employment, let the smaller carrots be pulled up, leaving one a place—about six or eight inches apart. anaged in this manner, a crop of carrots may raised with a small expenditure of labor.

Try half an acre, or one fourth of on acre. ith ordinary cultivation, and the land of only oderate fertility, six hundred bushels of car- ots may be grown on one acre. For feeding orses and milch cows a bushel of carrots is orth as as much as a bushel of oats, when fed connection with a liberal amount of meal.— *Y. Independent.*

Seeing the Sun at Midnight.—In July, 65, Hon. J. H. Campbell, United States Min- ter to Norway, with a party of American entlemen, went far enough North to see the un at midnight. It was in 69 degrees North atitude, and they ascended a cliff 1,000 feet igh above the Arctic Sea. The scene is thus raphically described:

It was late, but still sunlight. The Arctic cean stretched away in silent vastness at our eet; the sound of its waves scarcely reached ur airy lookout; away in the North the huge ld sun swung low along the horizon, like the low beat of the pendulum in the tall clock in ur grandfather's parlor corner. We all stood ilent, looking at our watches. When both ands came together at 12, midnight, the full ound orb hung triumphantly above the wave —a bridge of gold running due North spanned he waters between us and him. There he hone in silent majesty which knew no setting. We involuntarily took off our hats; no word was aid. Combine, if you can, the most brilliant unset and sunrise you ever saw, and its beau- ies will pale before the gorgeous coloring which now lit up ocean, heaven, and mountain. n half an hour the sun had swung up percepti- ly on its beat, the colors changed to those of morning, a fresh breeze rippled over the fiord, one songster after another piped up in the grove behind us—we had slid into another day.

A resurrection of some Oriental literature s very humiliating to our western and nine- eenth century pride in showing how far the Chinese had gone in civilization when Eu- rope was barbarian and America unknown. They were burning coal before the Christian era; they were printing A. D. 581 with black, and lithographing three centuries later; yet another century, and they were using movable types of terra cotta. Porcelain, water-tight compartments in ships, portraits for catching criminals—all these were known to them in these days. And it even appears that 119 years before Christ these Celestials used leather greenbacks! The Chinese had also the tradition of the Madonna and child. This symbol was the Tien How, the queen of Heaven, rep- resented as nursing her infant son, who holds a lotus bud in his hand, as a symbol of the new birth. There is a model of this group in porcelain in the ethnological museum of Copen- hagen.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels. As the stomach by the agency of the gastric juices, assimilates digested food into elementary blood, we cannot be too careful of preserving it in a healthy and vigorous condition. Holloway's Pills are powerfully corrective and detergent, they strengthen the digestive organs, and by their curative properties cleanse and purify the ingested food in its process of conversion to blood.

In all disorders of the bowels and viscera, their sanative qualities are unequalled. Sold by all Druggists.

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS' second grand presentation entertainment will most positively take place at Irving Hall on the evening of July 24th, 1867. The largest greatest and most successful enterprise ever inaugurated in the world. A present with every ticket.

The first Grand Concert was given on July 4th. It was a grand success. The mammoth Hall was filled with the *elite* of the city. The audience appointed a committee of nine of the leading bankers and merchants, to examine the corresponding numbers to the tickets and the Register books, to see that all is correct before making the grand distribution of prizes at the last concert on the 24th of July.

A gift with every ticket. The grand distribution of presents will be conducted on the mutual benefit principle. A pro rata distribution of profits to ticket holders. Capital, $1,287,148. Tickets $1 each. A present with every ticket.

A reference to the number of presents and the general plan of distribution, given below, will convince even the most skeptical of the great advantages which will accrue to all who participate in the enterprise; and the commercial and financial standing of the company and the managers and bankers thereof, will, they hope, prove a sufficient guarantee of the fairness and impartiality with which everything in connection with it will be conducted, and that the interests of ticket holders will be most scrupulously watched over and guarded. In fact it is the desire of the managers to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of whoever shall purchase a ticket, and scrupulously to avoid any and everything which could in the slightest degree diminish the profits which are likely to accrue to all who invest. List of presents, cash; 1 cash present at $75,000; 1 cash present at $50,000; 1 cash present at $25,000; 2 cash presents at $10,000; 3 cash presents at $5,000; 4 cash presents at $3,000; 5 cash presents at $2,000; 8 cash presents at $1,000; 14 cash presents at $500; 20 cash presents at $300; 25 cash presents at $300; 40 cash presents at $100; 75 cash presents at $50; 140 cash presents at $25; 150 cash presents at $20; 175 cash presents at $10; 200 cash presents at $5; 864 cash presents amounting to $250,000. Pianos—8 Steinway's grand pianos at $1,500; 8 Chickering's grand pianos at $1,500; 25 Steinway's 7 octave pianos at $800; 25 Chickering's 7 octave pianos at $800; 93 melodeons at $140; 125 melodeons at $125. Sewing Machines—75 Wheeler & Wilson cab. case sewing machines at $160; 104 Wheeler & Wilson halfcase do do at $125; 133 Wheeler and Wilson plain do do at $85; 73 Singer's cab. case do do at $165; 10 Singers' half case do do at $125; 130 Singers' plain do do at $85. Diamonds—6 full sets diamonds at $3,500; 10 do do do at $2,700; 15 diamond cluster rings at $850; 20 do do do at $675; 25 do do do at $450; 33 do do do at $375; 5 do do pins at $655. Gold Watches—16 gents' gold watches at $239; 26 do do do at $225; 42 do do do at $185; 86 do do do at $135; 20 ladies' diamond set watches at $200; 56 ladies' gold watches $185; 92 do do do at $160; 106 do do do at $145. Silver watches—66 American silver watches at $75; 125 do do do at $53; 130 do do do at $48; 223 detached lever silver watches at $27; 249 cylinder watches at $18; 22 plated watches at $8; assorted prizes valued at $688,015. Total value of presents, $1,287,148. Immediately after the grand distribution a list of the presents awarded will be printed and sent to each ticket holder. This will be the fairest and most impartial plan of distribution yet offered to the public. To this end they have consigned the sale of tickets and the registering of the same to Clark, Webster & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 62 Broadway, New York; who will keep the records in their custody until the day of the grand presentation entertainment, when they will be handed over to a committee selected by the audience to make an unpartial distribution of presents. Tickets one dollar each. For sale at the banking house of Clark, Webster & Company, No. 62 Broadway, New York, or sent by mail on receipt of the price and stamp for return postage. Special Terms or Club Rates:—Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission:—We will send 5 tickets one address for $4 60, 10 tickets to one address for $9 10, 20 tickets to one address for $17 75, 30 tickets to one address for $28 60, 40 tickets to one address for $36 80, 50 tickets to one address for $44 40, 100 tickets to one address for $87. In order that every subscriber's name may be registered, send the Postoffice address, with town, county and State in full. Money by draft, Postoffice order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk. All communications must be addressed Clark, Webster & Co., No. 62 Broadway, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

MAGUIRE'S
Imperial Japanese Troupe,
Every Night This Week,
AND
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY OF NEXT WEEK.
IMMENSE SUCCESS!
CROWDED HOUSES!
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY!
ALL RIGHT.

ADMISSION—Parquette, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
GRAND MATINEE— n Saturday at 2½ P. M.

SELECT BASKET PIC NIC,
Sons of Temperance,
PITTSBURGH DIVISION NO. 42.

A Select Pic Nic will be given by the above well known organization on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st,
AT MONITOR GROVE.

A Special Train will leave Allegheny Depot, at 8 A. M., returning at 6 P. M. Also, Excursion Trains every hour.

Tickets can be obtained from any member of the Division, or of the following Committee of Arrangements:

John D. Bailey, E. E. Rineheart, Geo. S Swartz, Thos. Steele, James M'Lain, Henry Miner, George E. M'Lain, A. Q. Casselbury, C. L. Magee, William F. M'Laughlin, R. A. Cameron, H. L. M'Gaw, T. H. Richards, E. P. Long, Mrs. C. W. McHenry, Mrs Geo S Swartz, Mrs. Otis B. Childs, Mrs. L. N. Coursin, Mrs. E. E. Rinehart, Miss Mary Bigelow, Mrs. A. Q. Casselbury, Mrs. Wm. J. Carson, Mrs. T. H. Richards, Miss Agnes E. Benner, Miss Mary A. Cain, Miss Mattie Liggett, Miss H. M. Gillespie, Miss Mattie Scott, Miss Sadie Alexander, Miss A. Breckenridge, Miss Laura Bobson, Miss Maggie Miller, Miss M. Allender.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Due After July 1st, 1856, and Before July 2d, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest), at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1842, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
TThs

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS OF
OVERDUE LOANS
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest), by presenting them at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, on and after May 20, 1867:

Loan of March 24, 1828, due Dec. 1, 1853.
Loan of April 23, 1829, due Dec. 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due Aug. 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest on August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
TThs

HARRISBURG, JULY 20, 1867.
TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DUE JULY 1ST, 1868.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will receive Proposals until September 3d, 1867, for the Redemption of One Million Dollars of the Loans of this Commonwealth, due July 1st, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and indorsed "Proposals for the Redemption of Loans of 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
TThs

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the
GROVER & BAKER
No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

FLOUR.
100 BBLS. EXTRA CHOICE WHITE WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR, Polar Star,
Specially for Families, for sale by
D. WALLACE,
No. 253 Liberty street.

DON'T
BE DECEIVED
By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at No. 105 FIFTH STREET. no8

ROBERT CHRISTY,
GRAVEL ROOFER,
OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,
MThs Over National Bank of Commerce.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.—ZIMMERMAN'S PATENT STEAM COOKING APPARATUS. (made to suit any cook stove), for cooking all kinds of vegetables and meats, puddings and dumplings, etc., without flavoring each other, at one operation and in one vessel. Indorsed by principal hotel proprietors and by leading families. Manufactured and sold by ROBERTS & SHERRATT, No. 61 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Send for a circular, or call and examine. MWS

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Black Silks,
Fine Lawns,
Plain and Printed Percales.
Plain and Printed Marseilles,
CHECKS AND TICKINGS,
COTTONADES AND
FARMERS' LINEN,
FINE AND HEAVY
FLANNELS,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings,
CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS,
MOSQUITO NETTING,
Hosiery and Notions
AT
LOWEST NETT PRICES.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

WATCHES. JEWELRY. &C.

LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS,
FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

This pleasant Mountain Resort is now open for visitors. BOARD $10 PER WEEK.

J. H. WIGGINS,
Address Fayette Springs P. O., Fayette co., Pa.

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA.
POPULAR PRICES.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Board $4 per Day, $25 per Week.

Baggage Master and Omnibuses at Depot on arrival of trains. Address
LELAND BROTHERS,
Or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, NEW YORK.

HOTELS.

UNION DEPOT
HOTEL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Postoffice, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted in every respect to meet the wants of the Traveling Public.

RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT, Sundays excepted.

B. D. MARKER, Supt.

M'HENRY HOUSE,
MEADVILLE, PA.
F. WELCH, Superintendent.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Bonnets, Hats,
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.
OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of
Printing and Wrapping Papers.
CLINTON MILL, Steubenville, Ohio.
BRIGHTON MILL, New Brighton, Pa.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 82 Third St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H Hartman, John B. Livingston, John M. Perkins, C. H. Merrick.
CASH PAID FOR PAPER STOCK.

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.
WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.

Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS To Restore RINGS
RINGS Gray Hair to its RINGS
RINGS Original Color, Erad- RINGS
RINGS icate Dandruff and RINGS
RINGS Vegetable Ambrosia RINGS
RINGS IS RINGS
RINGS WARRANTED! RINGS
RINGS Humors from the Scalp, RINGS
RINGS and prevent Baldness. RINGS
RINGS TRY A RINGS
RINGS BOTTLE. RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS

RING'S VEGETABLE AMBROSIA
IS THE MIRACLE OF THE AGE.

Gray headed people have their locks restored by it to the dark, lustrous, silken tresses of youth, and are happy!

Young people with light, faded or red hair, have these unfashionable colors changed to a beautiful auburn, and rejoice!

People whose heads are covered with dandruff and humors, use it, and have clean coats and clear and healthy scalps! Bald headed veterans have their remaining locks tightened, and the bare spots covered with a luxuriant growth of hair, and dance for joy! Young gentlemen use it because it is richly perfumed! Young ladies use it because it keeps their hair in place! Everybody must and will use it, because it is the cleanest and best article in the market!

For sale by Druggists generally. Price $1 00 per bottle.

E. M. TUBBS & Co., Proprietors,
Peterborough, N. H.

SELLERS & VAN GORDER,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
ws 341 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Agents.

ALL AROUND
THE
FIRST PREMIUM
Of a Silver Medal
WAS AWARDED TO
BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 20, 1860.
BARRETT'S
Vegetable Hair Restorative
Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the roots to their original organic action; eradicates Dandruff and Humors; prevents Hair falling out; is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North, and South.
THE WORLD!
J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.
GENERAL AGENTS, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
PARK & BRILL,
ws ALLEGHENY CITY.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
19 FIFTH STREET,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Sun Shades and Parasols,
NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING
RIBBONS,
SPRING SHADES OF THE BEST
Kid Gloves.
"STAR" SHIRTS,
BEST PAPER COLLARS.

We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated

"SS" Kid Glove, $1 10 Per Pair.

We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the Gloves sold. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

Brown Sheetings,
Brown Sheetings,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,
STRIPES, TWEEDS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS,
AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 Wood Street.

W. C. DUNCAN.........................DAN'L. HUGUS.

NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE.

DUNCAN & HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.,
(NEAR ST. CHARLES HOTEL.)

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, and offer special inducements in

DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS,
Brown and Bleached
SHEETINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
TICKINGS,
TWEEDS, COTTONADES,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Notions, &c.

All goods bought for Cash, and therefore can be sold at the LOWEST EASTERN RATES.

NEW GOODS.

FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.,
WILL OPEN THIS WEEK,
A STOCK OF
Selected Standard Goods
WHICH THEY WILL SELL AT
REDUCED PRICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS
77 and 79 Market Street

All the Latest Shapes in HATS and BONNETS.
All Widths and Shaded TRIMMINGS and BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, ROSES, AND WREATHS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, SILK, LACES, DOTTED NETS, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES AT REDUCED RATES.

Ladies and Misses' GAUZE UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, Beaded and Plain Silk, and Cotton SUN UMBRELLAS, LINEN AND PALM FANS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS and BELTING.

We are still making a speciality of HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRT.

A new stock BUGLE FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.

New Goods Constantly Arriving.

We invite the attention of WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS to our stock, which is at all times large and well assorted.

CALL AND EXAMINE.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES.

Of all kinds, including
RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.

Also, a full assortment of Druggist and Prescription Scales. Fine Gold and Jeweller's Scales. Iron and Brass Beams. Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.
Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

AUCTION SALES.

ANOTHER GREAT AUCTION SALE—
THE LAST OF THE SEASON,
AT
Shaffer's Carriage Bazaar,
DIAMOND ALLEY,
NEAR LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

The last sale of the season will take place on WEDNESDAY, August 7th, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The entire stock will be closed out regardless of cost, consisting of a large, handsome and well selected stock of Carriages, Buggies, Road Wagons, &c., both city and Eastern made. Also, a large assortment of harness of all kinds. All who wish anything in this line will do well to call and examine this stock, as they will be sold much lower than they can be bought anywhere else in the State. Sale Positive at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.,
Auctioneers.

T. A. M'CLELLAND, I. C. VANHOOK,
J. BRUCE M'CLELLAND.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
And Commission Merchants,
506 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Regular Sales of BOOTS AND SHOES by the package on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS throughout the year, embracing a general and superior assortment of Sewed and Pegged Work of City and Eastern Manufacture—exclusively Commission Goods.

The attention of the trade is respectfully asked to these sales, and a personal visit is solicited. d*

FOR SALE.

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE of Joshua Rhodes, Esq., on the corner of Western avenue and Bidwell street, Allegheny city.

This is a large double house; forty-five feet front, with extensive and commodious back buildings, in perfect order and condition, containing all the conveniences which could be desired, and with a wide verandah running the full length of its front.

The grounds are tastefully laid out, ornamented with fine trees, shrubbery and flowers, and embrace an excellent garden containing an abundance of grapes and other fruits.

On the premises are, also, substantial and roomy Brick Stable, well built and conveniently arranged. The whole lot is 219 feet in front on Western avenue, by 278 feet in depth on Bidwell street, and will be sold, either as a whole, or in three portions. One lot 85 front, on the corner of Bidwell street, being that on which is the House and Stable, and the other two lots being, each, 67 feet front on the avenue running back 278 feet to an alley.

For particulars, apply to

TIERNAN & HAY,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No. 80 Fourth street.

N. B.—Parties desiring to visit the premises with a view of purchasing are requested to obtain permission of TIERNAN & HAY.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
tf Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.
JOHN D. BAILEY.
July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.

Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.

REAL ESTATE,
Bought and Sold.
Titles Examined by competent Attorney.
Conveyances Made.

The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.

ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.

A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.

I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
76 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Buildings, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans,
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE,
10,000 LBS. EXTRA S. C. CAN. HAMS;
20,000 LBS. SHOULDERS;
10,000 LBS. CLEAR SIDES;
10,000 LBS. RIBBED SIDES;
5,000 LBS. S. C. CAN. DRIED BEEF.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH SPICES,
COMMON AND FANCY SOAPS,
Goshen Cheese.
DRIED FRUITS, &c.

RUTLEDGE, PERRY & CO.,
345 LIBERTY STREET.

HARRISON & BRO.,
FURNISH STONE FLAGS,

For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the

LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY

In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREEPORT and COMMON STONE.

Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

WALL PAPERS.
JULY 1st, 1867.
New Styles for Town and Country Houses on and after date will be sold at
REDUCED PRICES.
W. P. MARSHALL,
87 WOOD STREET.

CHERRY SEEDER.
CHERRY SEEDER

Every family using Cherries, whether for pies, canning or drying, should have one of these valuable Machines. It not only saves time and labor, but will more than pay for itself in seeding one bushel of Cherries. The Machine is cheap, simple, durable and handsome; the hopper is adjustable, thereby adapting it to all sizes of cherries. For sale wholesale and retail by

JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.
Retail price $2 00 ws

THE
GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Mail (to & from Brady's Bd)	6:40 a m	6:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Hulton Accommodation.	10:00 a m	12:30 a m
Kittanning Accom'n	1:00 p m	9:30 p m
Express	3:20 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac	5:20 p m	8:40 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	8:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.

Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m	Mail Train	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Johnstown Ac	10:10 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No 4	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phil. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	10:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train	10:35 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsbg No 1.	6:25 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1	11:40 a m
Sharpsbg No 2.	1:25 p m	Express	2:00 p m
Freeport No 2.	4:25 p m	Harmersville	3:50 a m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2.	6:05 p m
Harmersville	7:10 p m	Sharpsbg No 2.	7:30 a m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6 50 a. m. and 2 00 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York,
VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:00 A. M., 4:20 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays 11:00 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.
Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.
AND
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	2:30 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:00 a m	Cleveland Ex.	2:30 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:45 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l.	6:15 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:45 a m
Chicago Mail	6:45 a m	Chicago Ex	3:40 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:30 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	3:50 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:00 p m	Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:45 p m
Chicago Ex.	2:15 p m	Chicago Ex.	9:50 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:35 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex	9:30 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn Acc.	8:45 a m	N. Brt'Acc.	6:50 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:00 a m	N. Brt'n Acc.	8:35 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:40 a m	Wellsville Acc.	9:10 a m
Rochester Ac.	1:20 p m	N. Castle Acc.	10:00 a m
Wells' & N C Ac	3:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:05 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	4:50 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:05 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	5:20 p m	N. Brt'n Acc.	2:30 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	6:15 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:10 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:00 p m

10:45 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.
2:15 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH,
Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

Trains leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Sunday, April 28th:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Fast Line	9:45 a m	10:05 p m
Walkers Accom	11:00 a m	3:45 p m
Express	2:20 p m	10:50 a m
Mail	2:05 a m	9:45 p m
Mixed	6:10 a m	6:55 p m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:25 p m	10:05 a m
McDonald's Accom'n	5:05 p m	8:40 a m

The 9:45 A. M. Train arrives in Cincinnati at 10 P. M. same evening, 7½ hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, UNION DEPOT (South Side.)

H. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom	6:15 p m	8:30 a m
First McKeesport Accom	11:00 a m	6:50 a m
Second " "	10:00 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's "	4:10 p m	5:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. W. KING, Agent.
mh15 W. R. STOUT, Sup't.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. McALPIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND
Commission Merchants,
IN EASTERN AND WESTERN
PRODUCE,
FLOUR, BARLEY, RYE,
OATS, HAY, FEED,
POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS,
POULTRY, GAME, &c., &c
NO. 337 LIBERTY STREET.

LAZEAR BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 77 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.
JAMES B. LAZEAR,
WM. L. LAZEAR,
TThs

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front,
273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe25

PAPER BAGS,
PAPER BAGS.
W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.
no22-tf

PITTSBURGH
Lamp and Glass Company,
NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
John Ross & Co.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.

Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

HORSES,
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
Of the very best for Hire, at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House.

Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

MANUFACTURERS.

WM. B. SCAIFE,
Nos. 119 and 121 First St.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OIL WELL TUBING,
GENUINE
Lap Weld Gas Pipe,
CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade,
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CASING WELLS, &c.
Everything needed in
PUMPING OIL WELLS,
SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK,
Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Saltpans, Gasometers, &c.
COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
BLACKSMITH WORK,
BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES,
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.

Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK are invited to give us a call.

WM. B. SCAIFE.
NOS. 119 AND 121 FIRST ST.
MThS*

H. M. ROLFE, JOSEPH DILWORTH
J. H. SWETT, GEORGE PORTER.

DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES.
Office, cor. Water street and Cherry alley. n15-1y

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Descriptions of Cast Steel,

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 FIFTH STREET.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel.
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c.
83 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST, and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Hardware,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PAINTERS.

JAMES N. LONG..................GUY L. SMITHSON.

LONG & SMITHSON,
SUCCESSORS TO LONG & LANE.
PAINTERS,
60 SMITHFIELD ST., near Fourth.

REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.
jy28-1y

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, HENRY H. KING,
Pittsburgh. Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh7

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,
IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,
Nos. 69 and 70 WATER ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
IRON BROKER,
124 FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.
jy28

FURNITURE.

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,
Practical Furniture Manufacturers.

Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to.

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
JOSEPH SPENCER..........................JAMES M'KAY
SPENCER & M'KAY,
Malsters and Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

JULIAN ALLEN,
ALL KINDS OF
HAVANA, YARA, CONNECTICUT and N. Y. STATE
TOBACCO & SEGARS.
75 WATER ST., Pittsb'gh.
DANL. F. DINAN,
Branch of 172 Water st., N. Y

PRODUCE.

15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 130 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bush Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale: 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by

H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND
Grover & Baker Machines

Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to

NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

IRON WORKS.
AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
JONES & LAUGHLINS.
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
American and Clair
BAR, HOOP,
Sheet and Plate Iron.
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard.
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk,
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS,
MOWER AND REAPER BARS,
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:
120 WATER AND 120 FRONT,
BRANCH OFFICE:
NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREETS,
1y CHICAGO, ILL.

CONTRACTORS,
AND OTHERS INTERESTED.
PHŒNIX
HYDRAULIC CEMENT CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.
Warranted Equal to any in the United States.
CAPACITY OF OUR MILLS EQUAL TO ANY DEMAND.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.
Principal Office, 271 Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CONSTANT SUPPLY ON HAND BY THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES:
J. S. DILWORTH & CO., 132 Second street.
D. R. ECKER, 167 First street.
W. M. GORMLEY, 271 Liberty street.
NEWCOMER, GOE & CO., 195 Liberty street.
W. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., 253 Liberty st.
GAY & WELSH, 384 and 386 Penn street, and
W. W. AULD Brownsville, Pa.

STOVES,
GRATES AND RANGES.
BISSELL & CO.,
NO. 235 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE
FOR COAL,
AND
BLACK OAK
FOR WOOD.

Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONTS, SUMMER FRONTS and FENDERS, and

BISSELL & CO.'S CELEBRATED
DOUBLE OVEN COOKING RANGE,

Made expressly for Bituminous Coal, which for Beauty, Economy, Cleanliness and Utility stands unsurpassed, being the best Range for its cost ever offered in this market.

ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
LAUNDRY STOVES,
WASH HOUSE FURNACES,
TEA KETTLES, JAMB GRATES,
HAM BOILERS,
WAFFLE IRONS, &c., &c.

Please give us a call or send for our Circular. oc18-d

JOHN M. COOPER......JOS. KAYE......HENRY BIER.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
Steam and Gas Fitters,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN
Gas Fixtures and Tubing
OF ALL KINDS.
Cor. of Pike and Walnut Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Call and examine our Steam Pump before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial; equal if not superior to any Pump now in use.

MONONGAHELA
IRON WORKS,
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS!
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS,
COACH AND LAG SCREWS,
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS,
CAST AND WRO'T IRON WASHERS,
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES,
TUYERE IRONS,
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS,
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS,
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS,
STOVE AND SAW RODS,
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &C.

A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock
WORKS: SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.
WAREHOUSE: WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH. je18-1y

A. BRADLEY. W. VANKIRK. JNO. S. BRADLEY;

BRADLEY STOVE WORKS,
STOVE WORKS.
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR and HEATING
STOVES,

Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.

Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.,

Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.

Office: Corner of SECOND AND WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAS. B. LYON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PRESSED
FLINT GLASS WARE,
WAREHOUSE, NO. 116 WATER ST.,
FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

EAGLE IRON WORKS.
JAMES WOOD & CO
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS,
WROUGHT IRON WELDING TUBES, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.

Warehouse and Office, 113 WATER ST; Branch House, 132 and 134 WEST WATER STREET, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. oc9-6m

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS
Corner of Grant and First Streets,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS and LATCHES.
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALEABLE IRON, &c.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.
Pennsylvania Iron Works.
WAREHOUSE,
165 FIRST STREET,
Opposite rear of Monongahela House,
PITTSBURGH.

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.
BOILERS,
TANKS, STILLS,
Pans, Chimnies,
AND ALL KINDS OF
SHEET IRON WORK,
CONSTRUCTED IN THE BEST MANNER AND WITH PROMPTNESS.

Prices as Low as Superior Work can be afforded by any.

WITHEROW DOUGLASS & SON,
Carson st., Monongahela Borough,
At the South End of the Monongahela Bridge.

Notice to the Consumers of the
Genuine Swedish Dannemora Iron, Ⓛ

I beg to announce that I have this day entered into a Contract with Messrs. W. JESSOP & SONS, *of Sheffield for the whole Annual Make of the above Iron,* which, in future will be stamped

Ⓛ Luefsta W. Jessop & Sons,

And to which I direct the special attention of the Trade.

LUEFSTA, in Sweden, 29th April, 1867.
CARL EMANUEL DE GEER, Proprietor.

WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, in referring to the above notice, beg to inform dealers in, and consumers of IRON AND STEEL, that they are prepared to receive orders for this IRON, and for BLISTER and EXTRA CAST STEEL made from the Iron, at their Establishments, 91 and 93 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, and 135 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

NATIONAL
FOUNDRY.
AND
PIPE WORKS.
Cor. Carroll and Smallman Sts.,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WILLIAM SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe.
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, and TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.
Also, a full assortment of

GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

FORT PITT
BOILER, STILL AND TANK
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
Steam Boilers,

CHIMNEYS,	OIL STILLS,
BRITCHES,	OIL TANKS,
FIRE FEEDS,	AGITATORS,
ASH PANS,	SETTLING PANS,
STEAM PIPE,	CONDENSERS,
SALT PANS,	PRISON DOORS,
IRON BRIDGES,	GASOMETERS,

STEAM BOILERS.

Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.
WASHINGTON WORKS,
OFFICE:
No. 12 Smithfield, cor. First street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES,
BOAT AND STATIONERY ENGINES,
STEAM HAMMERS,
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, of all descriptions,
MACHINERY AND CASTINGS, of every description,
BLAKE'S ROCK AND ORE CRUSHER,
BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORKS,

Agents for the "GIFFARD" INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

JUNIATA IRON WORKS.
SHOENBERGER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,
AND
PATENT HAMMERED
Horse and Mule Shoes,

Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a

Very Superior Quality.

Offices: 93 WATER ST., and at 116 ETNA STREET, Pittsburgh.

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS
COR. SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
And Corner Beaver and Chestnut Streets,
MANCHESTER.

All kinds of WATER, GAS and STEAM FIXTURES kept constantly on hand. fe8

ROBERT C. TOTTEN. NATHANIEL B. HOGG.

FULTON FOUNDRY.
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 121 Wood street,
TOTTEN & CO.,

Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten. Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling Heating and Tunneling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain and corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns, Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettle; House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either boul or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Helme's Patent Benzole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes. je11-ly

JOSEPH P. HAIGH. WILLIAM MILLER.

DUQUESNE AND WEST POINT
FORGES,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND POINT ST.
JOSEPH P. HAIGH & CO.,

Have facilities co-extensive with the leading Forges in the East, and are prepared to PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY all orders for

STEAMBOAT SHAFTS, CRANKS,
PISTON RODS, LEVERS, PITMAN
JAWS, WRISTS,
RAILROAD AXLES
LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES,
Together with every description of SHAPE WORK.
no9-Ty

DUQUESNE
Iron and Steel Works.
HAILMAN, RAHM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON, NAILS,
PLOW, SPRING,
AM. B. STEEL,
SPRINGS, AXLES, &c.
Warehouse: No. 77 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, | B. BAKEWELL, Jr.
B. B. CAMPBELL. | J. W. PAUL. au8

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Foot-Race To-Day.—A foot-race will take place at Union Skating Park, Allegheny, this afternoon at five o'clock, between James Brigge and Andrew Hann, for a purse of two hundred dollars. An exciting race is expected.

Train Detained.—The Cincinnati Express coming west met with a slight accident near the the Blairsville Intersection on Thursday, by which the train was detained about an hour. The excentric on the engine broke and came near throwing the locomotive from the track.

Recovered.—The three young men, two of them named Jessup, and the other Gordon, who were nearly suffocated while cleaning out an oil tank at the Fairview Oil Works, on Wednesday, have recovered and commenced work again. It was thought at one time that two of them would die.

Nicholson Pavement.—The cost of laying the Nicolson pavement in Chicago is two dollars and ninety cents per square yard, instead of one dollar and ninety cents, as has been erroneously stated. It is estimated that the new pavement can be laid in this city for two dollars and forty cents per square yard.

Pittsburghers at Bedford Springs.—Among the arrivals at Bedford Springs Hotel for the week ending July 16th were F. G. Barker, Miss Hays, Miss McCormick and G. T. McCormick, of Pittsburgh. There is a large attendance of guests at the Springs this summer, with a fine prospect of a large increase.

Sheep Poisoned.—Some unknown villain poisoned the whole flock of fine Spanish sheep belonging to Mr. William McClure, of Elizabeth township, on Tuesday night. On Thursday morning, Mr. McClure found twelve of his most valuable sheep dead in the field, and the others very sick. The contemptible wretch who committed the act, deserves the severest penalty the law could inflict.

The Streets of McKeesport.—The contract for the grading and paving of the streets of McKeesport, under the recent act of the Legislature, was let on Wednesday last, and the work on the streets was commenced yesterday. This will be a great improvement in McKeesport, and will greatly enhance the value of property in that thriving borough.

Fire Alarm Telegraph in Allegheny.—Messrs. Gamewell, Kennard & Co. have completed the erection of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, in Allegheny, and will deliver it over to the city authorities to-day. The Councils will meet to-night at the office in City Hall for the purpose of inspecting its operations, and it is probable that the engines will be summoned. The formal opening of the line had been announced for last evening, but owing to the non-arrival of the "repeater" it was postponed until to-night.

Knights Templar at Meadville.—A new Commandery of Knights Templar will be organized in Meadville on Monday next, by James H. Hopkins, Acting Grand Commander of the State. A large number of Sir Knights from this city propose to be present on the occasion, and will leave the Union Depot for Meadville at six o'clock on Monday morning. They intend taking their regalias with them, as a parade will take place after the ceremonies have been concluded. The demonstration, it is expected, will be a very imposing one.

Post No. 35, G. A. R.—At a meeting of Post No. 35, of Allegheny City, Grand Army of the Republic, held on Thursday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Post Commandant, J. R. Oxley; Senior Vice, J. S. Edgar; Junior, John G. Brown; Adjutant, John S. Nichols; Quartermaster, B. F. Jennings; O. D., George W. Dawson; O. G., W. J. McGratty; Chaplain, F. E. Tyler. The election of Surgeon, Quartermaster Sergeant, and Sergeant Major was postponed until next meeting. The regular meetings of the Post will be held hereafter every Thursday evening, instead of every Saturday evening, as formerly, at their Hall, No. 73 Federal street, Allegheny.

Stolen Horses Recovered.—In Thursday's issue, we made mention of the fact that two horses had been stolen from the stable of Mr. W. Holle, in Wilkins township. On Thursday an officer who had a description of the stolen animals observed one of the horses on a street in Birmingham, in the possession of a Mr. Moore, of Westmoreland County. Moore was arrested, when he stated that he got the horse from the Oakland Passenger Railway Company, and on tracing the matter up the other horse was found there also. It appears that two negroes had stolen the horses, one of which they sold to the company for cash, and the other they traded for a blind horse and thirty-five dollars. The animals were returned to their proper owner.

Bravely Rescued.—One of the employees of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway rescued a child from a perilous position at considerable personal risk, on Thursday. When the express train, which left the city at 6:15, was taking water in the vicinity of Bayard, eighty-four miles west of here, a child about three years of age, belonging to the station agent, climed on the steps of the rear car, and the train moved off without the fact being discovered. An employee of the road seeing the danger of the child, took a position outside of the water tank, and as the train approached succeeded in rescuing the child, but lost his balance, and both fell to the ground. The train at the time was running at the rate of about eighteen miles an hour, and the employee had nothing to render his footing secure. The rescuing of the child under the circumstances was certainly worthy of notice.

City Mortality.

The number of deaths in our city at the present time is quite large, as compared with what it was a month ago. The number of interments in the city for the week ending July 14th, 1867, as reported by Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, was thirty-one, a great majority of deaths being children. The causes of death were as follows: cholera infantum, six; whooping cough, four; still born, three; disease of brain, three; debility, two; diarrœa, two; consumption, two; cholera morbus, two; disease of lungs, two; convulsions, two; liver disease, one; syphilis, one; accident, one. Of the above there were, under 1 year, 13; from 1 to 2, 4; from 2 to 5, 4; from 5 to 10, 1; from 10 to 15, 1; from 20 to 30, 3; from 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 2; 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90, 1. Males, 19; females, 12; white, 28; colored, 3. Total, 31.

Compliment to Judge McCandless.

In alluding to the recent session of the United States Court in Erie, the Erie *Observer* pays the following compliment to Hon. Wilson McCandless of this city: "The second session of the United States District Court in this city has added to the favorable impression made upon our bar and people by Judge McCandless's first visit to Erie. His charges to the jury are models for clearness, and the dignified, yet courteous manner in which he presides over the deliberations of the court, have won the respect of all who attended its sittings. Unlike some jurists of less eminence and ability, Judge McCandless does not seem to regard it as necessary to preserve the majesty of the Court, that he should exhibit a constant peevishness of manner, and embrace every opportunity to snub the lawyers and witnesses—a feature of his administration which might be imitated with profit in a certain quarter, nameless for obvious reasons. Our people will be pleased to learn that the Judge is highly gratified with his experience in this community. He speaks in the warmest terms of the kindness which has been extended to him by all classes, and of the appearance and climate of the city."

A Venerable Pastor.

At the recent session of the Presbytery of Westmoreland U. P. Church, held at Fairfield, the members were kindly entertained by Dr. Scraggs, the venerable pastor of the Fairfield and Donegal charges, who still lives in the warmest affections of his people. Dr. Scraggs graduated at Jefferson College in his sixteenth year, and immediately entered upon his theological studies, at which he spent four years, and in his twentieth year was licensed to preach the gospel. He spent a year in New York and the New England States in the work of the ministry, and in his twenty-first year, was installed pastor in his present charge of Fairfield and Donegal. He is now in his seventy-fifth year, having held his present pastorate for an uninterrupted period of fifty-three years. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he still attends actively to his pastoral duties, walking to and from his two churches, a distance of seven miles, every Sabbath, and laboring with a zeal among a numerous charge, that would severely test the capacity of much younger men. The venerable Doctor is in the enjoyment of good health, and as zealous in the work of his Master as in youth.

Serious Railroad Accident.

An accident occurred on the Connellsville Railroad on Wednesday afternoon last, resulting in the probable fatal injury of a boy named John Hahn, aged twelve years, residing with his parents at Bradock's Fields. The lad had been out some distance from home picking berries, and was returning home, walking on the railroad track. He observed a train approaching him from the front on the track he was on, and stepped from it to the other track. Another train, unobserved by him, was going in the opposite direction on this track, and immediately as he stepped upon the rail he was struck from behind by the locomotive and knocked down. He was knocked partially under the wheels of the train, and his right arm was terribly crushed and mangled between the elbow and shoulder. He also received severe cuts and contusions about the head. He was immediately taken home, and Drs. Dickson and Hamilton, of this city, summoned and attended the injured boy. Assisted by Drs. Gore and Schooley, of Braddock's Fields, they amputated the mutilated arm near the shoulder, leaving only a very small portion of the arm attached to the shoulder. His other injuries were properly dressed, and at last accounts the patient was doing as well as could be expected. He is still, however, in a critical situation, and his injuries may result fatally.

AQUATICS.

Amusements for To-day---Three Races Announced.

The lovers of aquatic sports will have rare opportunities to-day to witness sculling contests, no less than three having been arranged to take place during the afternoon.

At five o'clock the great contest of the season will come off on the Allegheny course, between Wm. Jackson, Jr. and Joseph Kaye, Jr., for a purse of $500. Although neither of the principals are over eighteen years of age, they have had considerable experience as oarsmen, and the race to-day will undoubtedly be one of the most exciting that has taken place at this city for some time. Jackson, who is backad by James Williams, appears to be the favorite, and odds were offered on him yesterday. Kaye's Michael McKenna, of the Fifth ward, Kaye's backer, however, is confident as to the result, and a large amount of money has already been staked. Jackson has been prepared for the contest by James Hamill, while Fred. Dierst has acted as trainer for Kaye. John Hamill and John Fisher, the Judges for Jackson, and David Lewis and Wm. Bostwick, Kaye's representatives, met last evening and selected as referee, David Parks, of the Eighth ward. The boats will start from the Suspension Bridge, row up the river one mile and a half and retutn.

Between two and three o'clock a race will take place over the Monongahela course, between Samuel Fawcett and John Miller, for a purse of two hundred dollars. The principals are amateurs, but a closely contested race is anticipated.

About five o'clock a skiff race between Messrs. Maguire and Swartwout, will come off on the Monongahela river, for a purse of one hundred dollars. The race will be on the upper course, the boats to start from Dam No. 1. The distance will be two miles.

The Pittsburgh Oil Exchange.

The Oil Exchange met yesterday at the Scott House, and was attended by almost the entire trade, there being upwards of one hundred persons present.

President R. W. Burke was in the chair and H. M. Long Secretary.

The Committee on Rules reported through their Chairman, Mr. Kirk, as follows:

This Board shall be known by the name of the Pittsburgh Oil Exchange, and shall be under the control of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association, and subject to whatever rules it may adopt.

It shall meet every business day at 12 o'clock M. precisely, and adjourn at 12:30.

The meeting shall be open to all visitors, and shall be conducted without any formal organization, the object being simply a meeting for general and free conversation.

As the existence of this Exchange depends on the prompt attendance of the men in the trade, we recommend the following paper for the signatures of all who wish to support the institution:

We the undersigned Refiners, Dealers and Brokers in Petroleum, do hereby agree that our respective firms shall be represented by at least one of our number every day at the Exchange Rooms, Scott House, at twelve o'clock. M.

And we respectfully invite all oil dealers, barrel manufacturers, dealers in refiners' supplies, and all persons in any way connected with the trade to meet with us, and we hereby inform all such that the foregoing is the time and place we wish to meet such as may have business with us:

National Refining and Storing Company,
H. M. Long & Co.,
Clark & Sumner,
Wormser Myers & Co.,
Lockhart, Frew & Co.,
H. W. C. Tweddle,
Waring & King,
Warden & Batchelder,
John K. Barbour,
Oliver B. Jones,
A. H. Logan,
W. Mackeown & Bro.,
Dilworth Brothers,
Fisher Brothers,
Wightman & Anderson,
E. & J. C. Fawcett,
James Wilkins,
Mawhinney & Bro.,
Mawhinney & Edwards,
Wm. H. Edgerton,
Oliver O. Phillips,
Oliver S. McIlwaine,
Duncan & Williams,
Richard T. Leech,
John C. Kirkpatrick,
E. C. Keys,
Brewer, Burke & Co.,
Emil Schall,
David Bly,
Tack, Bro. & Co.,
Geo. E. Beaumont,
W. P. Logan,
John Benn,
Thos. K. Petty,
Peter Wright & Sons,
D. Bushnell,
Buffum, Kehew & Co.,
Samuel Richardson,
James Benny, Jr.,
McKee, Hackett & Co.,
Brereton, Johnston & Welking,
W. P. Murray,
J. T. Stockdale,
Montzheimer, Koehler & Co.,
Herman Koehler & Co.,
A. D. Miller,
James Gallagher,
R. D. Cochran & Co.,
Forsyth Bros. & Co.,
Brook, Ballantine & Co.,
Hutchinson Oil and Refining Company,
B. W. Morgan & Co.,
C. Pemberton, Agent for Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

The report was adopted unanimously and signed by the different firms as above. If they adhere to their pledges an Exchange in Pittsburgh is at last a success. The movement is the most encouraging one that has ever been made in this city.

Arrest of an Alleged Dealer in Counterfeit Money.

On Thursday afternoon an information was made before United States Commissioner S. C. McCandless, charging a man named William Johnson, proprietor of a livery stable at Altoona, but a resident of Hollidaysburg, with being a dealer in counterfeit money. On Thursday night the detectives started for Altoona, and arrested Johnson yesterday morning, reaching this city with their prisoner in charge at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The accused is well known in Altoona, and prior to the late discovery, bore a very good reputation. He has been suspected for some time past of being engaged in dealing in counterfeit money, and has been under the surveillance of the detectives. On the 10th of April, a detective from Philadelphia introduced himself to Johnson, and representing himself as a "shover," bought, as is alleged, one hundred dollars in counterfeit fifty cent pieces of fractional currency from him, and obtained sufficient information at the same time to warrant his arrest. It was deemed prudent, however, to defer the arrest until yesterday, when he was taken into custody as above stated.

The accused had a hearing before the Commissioner yesterday afternoon, which resulted in his being held to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars for trial at the August term of the United States District Court.

Sudden Death.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday on the body of a young man named Henry C. Witter, who died suddenly at the office of the United States Collector of Internal Revenue, No. 67 Water street, Allegheny. The deceased was Deputy Collector of the First Sub-Division of the Twenty-third District, and had made an appointment to be in Bakerstown yesterday. He had made arrangements to sleep in the office, and at twelve o'clock retired, leaving word with the private watchman on that beat to waken him at five o'clock, to be in time to get on the Butler stage coach at six o'clock. At the time appointed the watchman rapped at the door, but met with no response. About eight o'clock the office boy went to the office to sweep out, when he found the deceased lying upon a table on his side, dead. Dr. Speer gave it as his opinion that from indications death resulted from natural causes, and the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict accordingly. The deceased was an unmarried man, about twenty-four years of age, and resided with his mother and sisters, whose only support he was, at the corner of Federal and Locust streets, Allegheny. He had been employed in the Collector's office for more than four years, and was a most worthy young man.

Fire on Wood Street.

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, a fire broke out in the queensware store of Henry Higby, No. 22 Wood street, between First and Second streets. The fire caught among some rubbish in the rear part of the third story of the building, and as there was no fire whatever in the building, it is not known how it originated. It is supposed, however, to have caught from a spark from the chimney of McCully's building adjoining. The alarm was sounded from Box No. 7, corner of Market and Water streets, and the firemen of the two cities were promptly on the ground. Through their efforts the flames were extinguished without serious damage by fire. The weatherboarding and floor of the third story were destroyed by fire. A great amount of damage was done by water, the entire building being thoroughly drenched. The loss will amount to about two thousand dollars, which is fully insured in the following companies: Continental, of New York; Metropolitan, of New York; Franklin, of Philadelphia.

Goods Stolen on Market Street.

Over four hundred dollars worth of goods and a sum of money were stolen from a peddler named H. Goldstein, at his boarding house No. 5 Market street, yesterday morning. It appears that he has for several months past been boarding with Augustine Skillball at the above mentioned place, and a few weeks ago a man named Moses Belterman came there and engaged lodgings with Goldstein. Both parties have since occupied the same room, and yesterday morning Goldstein having occasion to come up street about nine o'clock on business, left the key of the room with his companion. When he returned about noon, he found that Beiter man had disappeared with his stock in trade, consisting of over four hundred dollars worth of silks and dry goods, a quantity of clothing, and a sum of money. The matter has been placed in the hands of chief of police Scott, and it is thought that the supposed thief will be arrested.

Visit to Europe Postponed.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Dear Sir: Permit me to inform the public through your paper, that I have postponed my visit to Europe on the first of September, as I had contemplated. Owing to press of business, and the highly appreciative manner in which my new mode of treatment is received in this community, I have been induced to make this city my place of residence, and have permanently located at No. 134 Smithfield street, where I can be consulted on the various diseases of the eye, ear, head, throat and organs of the chest. Physicians are respectfully invited to accompany their patients and investigate my new method of treating diseases of the cavity of the nose, and the air passages.

Very respectfully,
E. S. Aborn, M. D.,
No. 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Stolen Goods Identified.—Mr. John McWilliams, Jr., owner of the jewelry store at Irwin's Station, Westmoreland county, which was robbed early on Thursday morning of one thousand dollars worth of jewelry, has identified the jewelry found in the possession of Cline and Pohle, by private marks, as that stolen from him. Mr. J. H. Theilder, whose shop was also robbed on the same night, has also identified the boots and shoes found in the possession of the same parties, as belonging to him.

FURTHER EVIDENCE

Of the Remarkable Skill which Dr. Aborn Possesses in Healing the Sick.

A Lady residing at No. 50 Fulton Street, has recovered from all the symptoms of Consumption under the treatment of Dr. Aborn, at No. 134 Smithfield street, as is made manifest in the following card:

Having had an aversion to my name appearing in public print, but as it was through the testimonials of others that I heard of the skill of Dr. Aborn, whose name is becoming as familiar as household words, as possessing such unusual skill in curing cases after all other means had failed, I am compelled, by a sense of duty to the afflicted, to lay aside all such delicacy and give publicity to the following facts: Last winter I was seized with a violent cold in my head, which soon settled on my chest. The pain at times was of a most piercing nature. At times it seemed to me as though the air tubes were closed or choked up; as I had such difficulty in breathing. I was very weak, had no appetite—pain through my limbs—so much afflicted, that I had quite despaired of any hope, as I was positive that I was a consumptive patient, and entertained the general opinion prevailing that there is no cure for such an affection. But having been informed that such cases have been fully restored under the treatment of Dr. Aborn, I was inspired with hope, and was fortunate enough to give him a trial, and to my great joy and the satisfaction of my family, I have entirely recovered. His medicine has renovated my whole constitution, so that I feel like a new being. I was agreeably surprised on consulting the Doctor to find him so much of a gentleman, and one of such high scientific attainments. I was like many others, I had but little confidence in advertising doctors, but having read his notices and writings upon the various diseases of which he treats, I readily came to the conclusion that the characteristics of their tone were quite different from the majority of the so-called specialists. The Doctor is an affable gentleman, and entitled to a high consideration as one skilled in his profession.

Elizabeth Russell,
No. 50 Fulton street, Pittsburgh.
July 16, 1867.

Further Home Testimony---Another Testimonial from W. Wagner, Esq., Cashier of the Morgantown, W. Va. National Bank.

W. Wagner, Esq., Cashier of the Morgantown (W. Va.) National Bank, was for upwards of five years painfully afflicted with a disease of his head, producing frequent copious discharges from his ears, and which almost totally destroyed his hearing. He was induced to place himself under the skillful treatment of Dr. E. S. Aborn, (No. 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,) who speedily effected a permanent cure. Mr. Wagner publicly acknowledged Dr. Aborn's great success, under date of November, 1866, in which he says: "I have no hesitation in saying that under your treatment I have not only been relieved of my intense suffering, but that I am permanently and satisfactorily cured." The following additional letter has just been received from Mr. Wagner:

Morgantown, W. V., June 24, 1867.

Dr. E. S. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Dear Sir:—I am very happy to inform you that the treatment you gave me in November last, with the medicine you then gave me, and afterwards sent to me from Meadville, has entirely cured my head, and relieved me from deafness and all those unpleasant sensations from which I suffered when I called at your office, and that my hearing is perfectly restored. When I was in Pittsburgh, a short time since, and in conversation with several friends, I told them of my visit to you in November last, and the successful treatment I received at your hands. Many persons in my own immediate neighborhood who have noticed the restoration of my hearing, will no doubt call upon you. The gentleman who was suffering with his eyes in this place, about whom I wrote to you, went to Pittsburgh shortly after you left there, and then went to Weston, in this State, where he is now engaged in business. I am told that he lost the use of his eye entirely, and that recently he had the eye ball taken out by some surgeon from Buffalo, who happened to be at Weston. I regret very much that he did not get to Pittsburgh before you left there, as my confidence in your superior skill gives me great assurance that you would have saved his sight. The old gentleman who is suffering from deafness has been to Pittsburgh since you left for the purpose of calling upon you, and regretted exceedingly that he had delayed his visit so long. I shall do myself the honor to call upon you soon, and personally express to you the deep gratitude I feel towards you for the permanent cure which you have effected in my case.

Yours, very truly, W. Wagner.

Another Speedy Cure.

Mr. John Morrison, one of our late worthy grand jurymen, makes the following statement of his speedy recovery from a disease of the head and chest from which he had nearly perished:

I cheerfully make known to the public the speedy manner in which I have recovered from my critical state of health under the treatment of Dr. Aborn, at No. 134 Smithfield street. I have been afflicted for several years with catarrh of the head, which at last affected my throat, and soon thereafter my lungs became involved. And also this filthy head accumulation, gravitating downwards, destroyed the functions of my stomach and liver. I was so dyspeptic, and my liver so deranged, that what little food I did eat afforded so little nourishment to the system that I soon became very much reduced in flesh. I was perfectly miserable. Life afforded no enjoyment. What enjoyment can one find that is afflicted as I was? I have been under the treatment of Dr. Aborn but three weeks, and the remarkable change which has taken place in the character of my disease in so short a time is almost incredible. My appetite is fully restored to its former power; have gained many pounds in weight, and am still gaining, and am once more on the road to health, as the results of his peculiar treatment.

John Morrison,
255 Bedford street.
July 17, 1867.

Granulated Sore Eye Cured.

I had been afflicted for a long time with a sore eye which had baffled all ordinary treatment. Having heard of the successful treatment of Dr. Aborn, at 134 Smithfield street, I was determined to give him a trial in my case, and it gives me great pleasure to say that he has performed a perfect cure in seven days. Persons suffering from diseases of the eye will find Dr. Aborn one of the most skillful surgeons in the United States. He does not torture you to death in trying to cure you; but his manipulations are done with great skill and with a soothing effect.

July 13th, 1867. John Wahner,
284 Ohio street, Allegheny.

A Lady Restored to Health.

When I placed myself in the hands of Dr. Aborn, at 134 Smithfield street, nine days ago, I was so prostrated from a complication of diseases of the chest, that I was scarcely able to move from my bed; had been afflicted four long years. My appetite was entirely gone. My stomach was so diseased that it was almost impossible for me to retain a tablespoonful of gruel. My liver was alarmingly deranged. A constant pain in my head, chest, side, back; in fact, life was a burden to me in this sufferable condition. Indeed, I was fast merging to an early grave. But thanks to the skillful hand of Dr. Aborn, I am once more restored to former health. As soon as forty-eight hours after commencing his medicines I felt a change taking place in my system. So speedy, successful and satisfactory has been the effect of his remedies in my distressing disease that in justice to him and that the poor afflicted may know where to find a true and scientific gentleman, I have cheerfully made known the fact concerning my case.

Mary Jane Meehan,
Decker street, Allegheny.
July 13, 1867.

Speedy Cures

From Esquire A. B. Stevenson, Magistrate at Birmingham.

To the Public.—I certify that I had been severely afflicted for years with Catarrh of the Head, Bronchitis, Heaviness in the Chest, and Impaired Hearing. In this deplorable state I was providentially induced to apply to Dr. Aborn, at 134 Smithfield street. In ten days after commencing his treatment, I am most happy to acknowledge that I have almost entirely recovered from every symptom from which I had so long suffered. My hearing also is almost entirely restored to its original acuteness as the fruit of his skilled and scientific treatment.

A. B. Stevenson.
July 8, 1867.

Chronic Sore Eye Restored.

I have been afflicted with a sore eye ever since last fall. I tried doctor's and domestic remedies without effect. Ten days ago I placed myself under the care of Dr. Aborn, at No. 134 Smithfield street, who has performed a radical cure. To day my eye is as well as it ever was. The Doctor certainly knows how to cure diseases of the eye in a most expeditious manner.

T. McQuillan.
Lawrenceville, July 15, 1867.

Hearing Restored in Five Minutes.

When I applied to Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street, this morning (Saturday, July 13th,) I was so deaf in my right ear that I could not hear my watch tick when pressed against it, and had been so for years. In five minutes time he restored my hearing. Now I can hear my watch tick at a distance of eight inches. This I consider a remarkable cure.

T. L. Armstrong, Railroad Contractor,
Residence Red Bank, Clarion County, Pa.

William Moore, Esq., corner of Duncan and Davis streets, can testify to the above statement.

A Tumor Skilfully Removed.

A large tumor appeared on my left eye which was quite painful, and continued to get larger, and on Tuesday I was induced to call on Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street, who at once operated on it. I called again the Wednesday following and had it dressed, and it is now entirely well. Several doctors whom I consulted told me it was a very bad eye, but thanks to the skill of Dr. Aborn, I am now cured.

Joseph Wittenberg,
Carrier Pittsburgh *Leader*.
July 13th, 1867.

Note—Dr. Aborn's consulting and operating rooms are at 134 Smithfield street, where he is prepared with the most recent discoveries and the most improved scientific apparatus known to the medical world, for the successful treatment of the various diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat and organs of the Chest, embracing Blindness, Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, Catarrh of the Head, Asthma, Bronchitis, Lung Diseases, and especially all Chronic Cases either of a Medical or Surgical character, that have been despaired of as hopeless, are invited to call. A new method of treating diseases of the air passages. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

Another Address by the Indian Herb Doctor.

As usual, there was a great rush of patients, coming from almost every portion of the country. The Doctor, who is wise and shrewd, saw at a glance what could and could not be done in the few remaining hours of the day, and entering the reception rooms, proceeded to address those present, giving, as will be seen, some very excellent cousel. The Doctor deals in common sense, makes plain statements, and knows what he says. He spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I see there are more here than I can properly attend to, and I must try and manage it to get a number of you at a time. Many of you only want a little advice. You have seen me before. Some of you, I suppose, have come a long distance, and are apparently too feeble to wait your turn. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer I will take into my private room as soon as possible. My charges are $5 for an examination. I can listen to your lungs and tell pretty well their condition; but if you want to know their exact state—whether it is Bronchial, Tuberculous, Pleuritic, or Pulmonary Consumption, and whether you are curable or not—you must be examined with the Respirometer. It is the only proper way of auscultating. Consumption can be cured; lungs deeply diseased can be healed up if the system is got into a healthy, healing condition. The course pursued by a majority of physicians is all wrong. They never cure. Their Cod Liver Oil and Whisky only ruin the stomach. I frequently, in riding in the cars, get seated by consumptives. They have all their traps for drinking with them, and as soon as they get into a spell of coughing, they take a drink of Whisky. And so they go on, and many take a quart a day. Take a well man and let him drink in this way, and he will soon lose his appetite. My first step is to cleanse the stomach and liver, and then to create an appetite. Many of you have a cough, night-sweats, creeping chills, and you all wants to have them stopped. You think you would be so much better. Now, I stop nothing. The cough is to relieve the lungs. If your lungs are diseased, the first and only thing to be done is to get the strength, and the only way to do that is to cleanse the stomach and liver. If both lungs are not too badly affected with my Herb Medicines and Syrups can frequently effect the most wonderful cures of Consumption. A cure frequenty requires gentle purging for some length of time, to get the stomach and liver to act naturally. As soon as the mucus and slime begin to move, the appetite begins to come up. The remedy I use being an alkali, preserves the food in the stomach until it is digested, preventing it from souring. Now, in almost all cases of lung disease the action of the system is so slow that food lies in the stomach and sours. Blood is made of it after it is spoiled; and this is the way our blood gets thick and bad. Canker, Sore Throat, and Catarrh, proceed from this sour stomach. Burning of the throat with caustic and gargles affords only temporary relief. It should be treated the same as when the tongue is coated or sick headache. The cause is the same. My remedies goes right to the blood. Now, I want you to understand that I have no special remedies for Chills or Night Sweats. As soon as the lungs begin to heal these will stop; but if opium, quinine, and many other things, which are used to stop them, thus go right in the stomach and get it so deranged, digestion stops. This is the very thing I am trying to restore. If I cannot get patients hungry and get food to digest easily, I cannot cure them. Get up a good appetite; eat good, rich food, fat meat, gravy—in fact, nearly everything the appetite craves—and the lungs will soon begin to heal. No matter whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is nature to heal. You may notice persons who have Scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers; they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and they have not a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago a lady came to my room; she had a tumor, with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been running for fourteen years; and they kept getting worse. She was costive, skin yellow, very stupid and dull, liver and stomach torpid, and no circulation. In three months I ran the disease all out of her. The ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is, to prevent taking cold. Your physicians tell you to go out every pleasant day. This, in my opinion, is a great mistake. Persons in ill health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal the slightest change will inflame it, and then they are thrown back. When I can persuade patients to keep to their rooms I am almost sure of success. When they are able they can exercise about the rooms to get the blood in circulation. The directions which accompany my medicines are so explicit, that any one can take them all without ever seeing me. There is not a day but what I hear of some that have been cured that I never saw. Take the medicine, and guard against taking cold. If the lungs are not too far gone, the stomach will soon cleanse itself—the appetite will soon come. Eat plenty of good food and nature will heal the lungs. As I said before, do not depend on something to help the cough, or stop the night-sweats, and creeping chills, for these are only temporary. Some persons may think when I speak of taking cold, that my medicines may open the pores and lay them more liable. but it is right the reverse of this; for when the stomach is cleansed persons are not so liable to take cold as when the system is locked up. Frequently, when people take cold, if they would swallow a dose of Mandrake Pills it would work it off; but instead of this, they take something to check it, which drives it back to the lungs, leaving the seeds for tubercles, or the next slight cold, and inflammation of the lungs. I have talked much longer than I intended to; but when I start I get so anxious to convince people how easy it is to keep well and feel fit for business that I do not know when to stop. When your stomach is out of order you are sick all over, and if you keep that right, you cannot help but be healthy and fleshy. Look at me. Once I was in the last stage of Consumption, as tall as I am now, and I weighed less than one hundred pounds. My father, mother, brothers and sister all died of Consumption—a family complaint—and yet here I now am, weighing one hundred and seventy-five pounds, cured by the same medicines I offer to you.

Sworn to Before His Honor, the Mayor of Pittsburgh.

Indian Herb Doctor—Dear Sir: Supposing that others afflicted as I have been may be benefited by the knowledge and use of your medicines and treatment, I am induced to make the following statement: For a long time I have been afflicted with consumption, said to be in the last stage by many doctors. They all failed to cure me. I applied to the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Liberty street. My coughing, spitting blood, pain in the chest, are all gone. My voice is quite restored. I feel as strong as ever, and from having been reduced to a skeleton, I have gained twenty-one pounds since I commenced taking his medicine.

As I experienced so much benefit from the use of the Indian Herb Doctor's medicine, I feel as though I could not say enough in their favor, still I feel thankful to God, the author and preserver of my life, that he has guided me to the Indian Herb Doctor, who has cured me.

Michael Connor.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, Wm. C. McCarthy, Mayor in and for the said city of Pittsburgh, this 25th day of February, 1867.

Wm. C. McCarthy, Mayor.

The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street.

Important Endorsement of Mishler's Celebrated Herb Bitters by the Lancaster County Temperance Society.

At a recent meeting of the Lancaster County Temperance Convention, the use of all the ordinary and well known stimulants was censured in the most severe terms, as well as that of a very great many of the beverages sold to the public under the appellation of stomach bitters, and the like, which are, or at least very many of which, are merely disguises to conceal the whisky or gin, which is their main component. The public were warned of the injury and danger resulting from the use of such preparations, be they called tonics or whatever you will, as their medicinal properties bear such a slight proportion to their intoxicating that no good can result from their use. But Mishler's celebrated Herb Bitters was not included in the remarks of censure or of prohibition. On the contrary of this medicine it was said that knowing its rare medical and remedial properties, the convention would recommend that *a bottle of this bitters be kept in every family*, to be used only in case of sickness, and for the purpose of warding off attacks of cholera and other pestilential diseases that are apt to be prevalent in summer. Such an indorsement speaks volumes. See the advertisement in another column of Fahnestock & Holton, Managers of the Branch House, No. 26 Market street, in this city.

Closing Out Sale of Summer Dress Goods.

Commencing to-day, Saturday, July 20, 1867, at the cheapest Dry Goods Store in the city, J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 87 Market street, *next door to the sign of the Big Boot*.

Plaid mohairs for 25 cents, worth 50 cents.
Grey poplins for 37½ cents, worth 50 cents.
Lawns for 20 cents, worth 37½ cents.
Organdie robes for $6 00, worth $15 00.
Grenadine robes for $12 00, worth $20 00.
White and colored Pks.
Calicos for 12½ cents, worth 18 cents.
Muslins for 12½ cents, worth 18 cents.
Cassimeres for $1 00, worth $1 25.
Linen checks, linen ducks, table linens, towels, crash, dimity (for spreads,) napkins, bath towels, and a full assortment of dry goods, the cheapest in the city. No. 87 Market street.

"Do not idolatrize; beauty's a flow'r,
Which springs and withers almost in an hour."

The beauty of form and feature may fade, but by the use of "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative," the beauty of the hair may be retained through old age. It is the only reliable preparation in the market.

All of the late Paris Fashions and New York styles in Cloaks and Sacques, at Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

Lindsey's Genuine Blood Searcher.
Lindsey's Genuine Blood Searcher.
Lindsey's Genuine Blood Searcher.
For sale at Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth St.

A Splendid Assortment of Table Silver Ware, including all the new styles, very beautiful and desirable, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Sixty-five Dollar rosewood 5-octave, second hand, Carhart & Needham melodeon, in good order, at Blume's music store, 43 Fifth street. eod

White and Black Lama Lace Points, a very fine article, at Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

Prints, Ginghams and Muslins.—A good assortment at the lowest price, on the northeast corner Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Carpets and Domestic Dry Goods, at less than manufacturer's prices, to close consignment. Must be disposed of. At the Auction Mart of Smithson, Palmer & Co., 55 and 57 Fifth street.

Consumption.

This fell disease destroys more lives annually than any other single complaint that flesh is heir to. A singular peculiarity about the disease is that it generally carries off the fairest and best of both sexes. The flower of the family is generally a victim to this insidious and terrible malady. Every one is liable to its ravages—the old and the young—the robust farmer and the delicate residents of crowded cities—the strong and the weak, in fact, there is no condition of life exempt from its attacks. There are many causes that develop this disease. How many persons die annually of Consumption, which began merely by their contracting a slight cold, which the patient neglected, thinking it of too slight a character to cause any uneasiness. A cold ever so slight should never be neglected. Remember that the simple cold that resulted in Consumption and a lingering death could have easily been cured at the outset. Colds produce Catarrh, Catarrh produces Laryngitis, Trachitis and Bronchitis; these result in Consumption. Bronchitis is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the air tubes that enter the lungs; the air tubes ramify through every part of these important organs, and yet many consider these diseases of minor importance. They should *never* be neglected, as we *cannot* determine how soon they may terminate in Consumption. There are many causes of Consumption which we will notice hereafter. What we wish to instill into the minds of the people is that *Consumption can be cured*. We are aware that this doctrine is a new one, but the fact can be demonstrated by calling upon Dr. Aborn, who will, in the *first* and *second* stages of Consumption, always perform a *perfect cure*, and greatly ameliorate the patient's suffering in the *last* stage of this disease. To all who are so suffering we would say, call and see for yourselves; do not be discouraged because others have failed to render you relief. The means of relief are placed within your hands; see that you do not neglect them, and thus fill an early and untimely grave.

Dr. Aborn devotes special attention to all diseases of the eye, ear, head, throat and organs of the chest. Physicians are invited to call, with their patients, and investigate his new method of treating diseases of the air passages. Consulting and operating rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street.

Buerkle & Miller's Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting Establishment.

We had the pleasure of visiting the establishment of Messrs. Buerkle & Miller, No. 250 Ohio street, between East Lane and Chestnut street, Allegheny, a few days ago, and we found that the enterprising members of this firm are thorough experts in every detail of their business, and are able, as a matter of course, to give perfect satisfaction to their customers in the work that is entrusted to them. They supervise in person all the work performed by their employees, who are all skilled and experienced in their trade, and they possess the best facilities we have ever seen in any similar establishment. It is a complete concern in the perfection of all the appliances and appointments used in their business. Their store is stocked with the best and most desirable articles in the line of gas and steam fitting, plumbing, beer and ale cocks, hydrants, pumps, sinks, wash stands, bath tubs, gum hose, marble ware, etc., and they are able to fit up dwellings, stores and buildings with gas and water, at the shortest notice. When we say that Messrs. Buerkle & Miller are practical and skilled artezans, we wish to be understood as assuring our readers that they will receive the most perfect satisfaction if they will patronize this firm. They are acting, energetic and reliable business men, who give prompt personal attention to their work. They not only insert all descriptions of ale, beer and water pumps, hydrants, washstands, gas fixtures and pipes, steam apparatus, etc., into dwellings, hotels, restaurants, and buildings in the best manner and at the most reasonable rates, but in the matter of job work they have become distinguished for the splendid workmanlike style and completeness in which they perform their contracts. We can unhesitatingly indorse them, and recommend them to our readers both in and out of the two cities, and we do so in full confidence that our friends will bear them in mind whenever they require the services of men in their trade, or desire anything in their line. Give them a call.

Another Great Carriage Sale.—Shaffer's extensive Carriage Bazaar on Diamond alley, near Liberty street, is always crowded with buyers, and just now there is an unusual excitement there over the final great public auction sale of the season, which is announced for Wednesday, August 7th, when the entire stock of carriages, buggies, road wagons, etc., will be closed out regardless of cost. This will include vehicles of eastern as well as city make. Our readers will find Mr. Shaffer's advertisement in another column. We advise all who desire to buy in this line at an advantage *rarely obtained* to attend this great sale. Call and examine the stock. The ever courteous and polite manager, McKelvey, will be found at the Bazaar at all hours during the day.

Constitution Water is a *certain cure for Diabetes* and all *diseases* of the *Kidneys* and *Bladder*. For sale by all Druggists. eod

Change of Agency.

"New York, July 6, 1867.—We hereby notify the public of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have transferred the Agency for the sale of our Pianos from Messrs. Hoffman, Hoene & Co., to Mr. C. C. Mellor, No. 81 Wood street. Mr. Mellor will furnish our Pianos at the same prices as they are sold at our warehouse.

"DECKER BROS."

From the above the public will know that hereafter the Decker Bro.'s Pianos are *only* to be found at Mr. Mellor's warerooms. Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano, should not fail to examine the Deckers'. mwf

Godfrey & Clark manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

Wm. Knabe & Co.'s *Unpurchased* Gold Medal Premium Pianos, at much less than factory prices, to make room for an entire new stock now being selected at the factories in Baltimore. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. eod

Every Lady in want of a fine silk or cloth sacque, could not do better than to call at Spence's, No. 73 Market street, and examine the vast assortment of styles and patterns before going elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can please both in price and quality.

Table Linens.—A full assortment, all patterns and styles, on the northeast corner Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Headache, from whatever cause, is one of those unpleasant symptoms not easily borne nor speedily relieved. Wilson's Pills are peculiarly effective in relieving it. All the leading druggists in the United States sell them.

Grenadines, in light and dark figure grounds, at reduced prices, on the northeast corner Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

New Vocal and Instrumental Sheet Music (a large stock), just received at Blume's music store, 43, Fifth street. eod

A Remarkable Case of Physical and Nervous Prostration.

Indian Herb Doctor—*Dear Sir:*—I cannot refrain from making a voluntary offering of my gratitude to you for your scientific instrumentality in restoring my wife to health and spirits, after the medical faculty of Pittsburgh gave her up to die. My wife was a mere skeleton, at best like to an effigy of bones strung on wires, as found in the museums and anatomical theaters of the medical schools. Your treatment brought her clean out of the grave. She is now perfectly well. Every time I called at your office it was thronged with patients; not from the lowly and ignorant, but from the most wealthy, influential and respectable classes, all of whom you received with dignity and courtesy, and *diagnosed* their disorders without asking them the slightest question, with such wonderful accuracy that many of your patients were constrained to exclaim that you had read their characters and complaints most thoroughly and satisfactorily, not only to themselves, but accompanying friends. Doubtless the day is at hand when the whole science of medicine will be written on a single page, when mankind will understand that the great secret of life consists in maintaining the equilibrium of the nervous or electrical forces of the organism.

Yours, truly, James Boyce,
75 Penn street.

Stationary for the Million.—Our readers can find at Messrs. Hogle & Chambers's popular Iron City Emporium, No. 74 Fifth street, the finest and largest assortment of stationery ever offered to the public in this section of the country. Their stock embraces a complete variety of all the different styles and sizes of note, letter, foolscap, legal cap, etc., including envelopes of every description and color. Our readers should bear in mind that Hogle & Chambers keep constantly on hand all the latest foreign and domestic publications, magazines, periodicals, novels, etc. A splendid stock of Base Ball goods, albums, stereoscopic views, pocket cutlery, gold pens, pictures, etc.

Seventy-five Dollar new 5-octave melodeone, warranted for five years, at Blume's music store, 43 Fifth street. eod

The Jury, at the World's Exposition, 1867, declared the "Howe" the best sewing machine on exhibition, awarding it the Gold Medal, and to its work the Silver Medal. That is the machine we would buy.

The Finest Collection of Toilet Vases, Perfumery Bottles, Caskets and other articles in this line, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

We are in the Midst of a Revolution.—No more premature decay of the teeth. Sozodont renders them indestructible. Nay, more, it makes the enamel as white as Parian marble, and the breath as odoriferous as "the Sweet South breathing o'er banks of violets." Neither the teeth nor the gums can become diseased if it is used daily. mths.

For all of the new styles in Cloaks or Sacques, go to Spence's, at No. 73 Market street.

Prince & Co.'s world renowned automatic organs; over *forty thousand* now in use. For sale only at Blume's music store, 43 Fifth street. eod

White Goods.—Plain, barred and striped Jaconets, Nanisooks, Swiss, &c.; new stock, now opening on the northeast corner Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

A fine lot of Children's Summer Sacques at Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

The Most Elegant French China Dinner and Tea Sets in the city, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Recommended by the Rev. Father Pollard to Go to the Herb Doctor.—I was worn down by toil and exposure, and disease, and cast upon the cold world helpless and friendless to suffer and to die. The Rev. Dr. Pollard told me to go to the Indian Herb Doctor of 194 Liberty street. Since I commenced his treatment I have gained fifteen pounds. To my surprise, as well as pleasure, I feel quite restored.

P. Masterson,
Birmingham.

Important Business Change.

We desire to call particular attention to a change in one of the most substantial firms in Allegheny. Mr. R. P. Getty, who has so long conducted that popular establishment, corner of Ohio street and Diamond, (dealer in Teas, Wines and Liquors,) has just sold out to William Cubbage the grocery part of the business, and from this time forth, Mr. Getty purposes to give his entire attention to the liquor branch of the trade. At this same stand Mr. Getty will keep a rare and extensive stock of the choicest wines, whiskies and brandies. Mr. Getty is perhaps one of the best qualified dealers in fine liquors in the West. His long experience is a perfect guarantee to the public that they may be served with the very best brands at the closest margin of profit. The old house was always celebrated for its choice liquors, and now that Mr. Getty drops all lines but this one, it cannot fail to still enhance his reputation as a dealer in rare and curious brands.

Open Monday Morning.

1 bale extra 4-4 Sheeting, 12½c.
1 bale Brown Sheeting, 10c.
1 case 4-4 Long Cloth Shirting, 12½c.
1 case Bleached Shirting, 10c.
1 case beautiful Prints, 12½c.
30 pieces best Dark Chintzes, 37½c.
9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslin, 37½ and 50c.
Extra fine 5-4 Pillow Muslins.
White Scarlet and Yellow Flannel.
P. K., Brilliants, Stripe Cambrics.
Honey Comb and Hamburg Quilts, extra heavy and large, $2.50.
Shirt Fronts, Corsets, Napkins.
Congress best Kid Gloves, $1 50.
White Merino, Mohair and Delaine.
Black and Brown Damasks.
Loom Linens, 37½, 50, 62½, 75 cents.
New Black Silks.
Dress Goods, 12½, 18½, 25, 31; 37½ cents, in great variety, being only one half the price for these goods last month. Our stock is all new and will be sold at very low prices, on the west corner Market and Fourth streets, No. 69. Gardner's only place of business. Gardner & Stewart.

A Well Deserved Notice.

It is an old established fact in business that if a man buys his goods right he can sell them right, and all should judge that the merchants in this part of the country have become alive to that fact from the amount of business we see doing every day at the popular wholesale Drug House of McClarran & McKennan 85 Market street, a house that has risen with astonishing rapidity into public favor through the many inducements they are constantly offering to the trade. The members of the firm are wide-awake men and keep a sharp eye on the markets, the benefit of which is reaped by their customers. Our friends in the business will do well to see that their goods are priced at this house before they are purchased elsewhere.

Dyspepsia.

This disease seems to affect nearly the entire human family. Dyspepsia affects persons in different ways. Dyspepsia is simply indigestion, or want of power to convert food into chyle and that chyle into blood. The process of digestion may be more or less obstructed for years by improper food, want of exercise, overwork, care, depression, and other causes, before the urgent symptoms of the disease manifest themselves. At length come the irregular appetite, discomfort before or after eating, rising of food, eructations, gastric irritability, costiveness or diarrhœa, pains in the chest, pains in the limbs, pains in the head, restlessness, loss of flesh, debility, mental depression, palpitation, dizziness, suffocation, and nearly every discomfort known to mortals. The cause not being known or suspected, the sufferer is doctored for symptoms by this, that, and the other medicine, till, dying a thousand miserable deaths by the disease and drugs, he finally looks only for a miserable existence. Then how serious the disease, and how essential that one skilled in the treatment of this disease should be sought at once and have the disease thoroughly eradicated, and the system restored to health, which can be done by the *potent common-sense treatment* as practiced by Dr. Aborn, at 134 Smithfield street, as can be attested by the numerous testimonials published in these columns.

The Indian Herb Doctor is performing astonishing cures; crowds of people are resorting to him for advice, and many are already cured. Nearly every disease to which the human system is subject, seems to give way upon his treatment, and to which the following lines appear applicable:

The deaf shall hear, the trembling limb be strong,
And groans of anguish mellow into song;
The infant mourning on its mother's breast,
Shall fondly play, or, smiling, sink to rest.

So don't be cast down, be ye ever so ill,
But up and partake of his superior skill—
That never has failed, there are hundreds can tell,
Who are brought from death's door, now happy and well.

The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street, between Market and Sixth streets.

According to the testimonials in the possession of the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Liberty street, he has cured since last November, 309 cases of rheumatism, 600 cases of consumption, 700 cases of dyspepsia, 500 cases of general debility, 40 cases of chronic diarrhœa, 50 cases of cancer, 250 cases of scrofula, 75 cases of salt rheum, 239 cases of female complaints, 29 cases of asthma, 15 cases of paralysis, 275 cases of costiveness of years standing, 23 cases of dropsy, 128 cases of heart disease, 240 cases of liver complaint, and many more too numerous to mention.

I have seen laboring under a disease of the lungs for a long time. I was so far reduced, I was almost unable to walk. No one supposed I would live a month. I had several able physicians, and was constantly under their care until they gave me up. While in this low and perilous state, I placed myself under the treatment of the celebrated Indian Herb Doctor. The change wrought on me is indeed wonderful; I am now able to attend to my business, quite recovered. Few would credit that a man so sick as I was with consumption, could be restored to health by any medicine. I glory in making it known; I have no wish to deceive any person on this subject, and shall therefore be glad to communicate with persons similarly afflicted. There are many physicians and remedies for consumption, but I have no idea that there is one existing in the United States that will cure this fearful and fatal complaint so surely as the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Liberty street.

Mark McMorris,
Brady's Bend, Penn'a.

Pianos and Organs at greatly reduced prices to make room for an entire new stock now being selected at the factories, at Blume's Music Store, 43 Fifth street. eod

Hotels, Eating Houses and Store Keepers—The American Tea Company, No. 2 St. Clair street, will sell you the finest Teas and Coffees, at a liberal deduction from the New York wholesale rates, and guarantee satisfaction. Call and see them.

Every Man His Own Lawyer and Business Form Book, a complete guide in all matters of law and business negotiations. Price $2. At Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Stereoscopic Views of objects of interest in all the principal cities of Europe and America, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Magazines for August, late books and papers, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Base Ball belts, belts, shoes, score books, bats, and foul flags, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Manual of the United States Bankrupt Act, 1867, with the rules, orders and forms of proceeding thereunder, conveniently annotated, classified and arranged with notes of decisions and a copious index, by Clinton Rice. Copies can be had at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Pocket books, wallets, bill books, gold pens pencils, at Pittock's opposite the Postoffice.

Cloaks! Cloaks!! Sacques! Sacques!!—Cloaks at the great Cloak Emporium, No. 73 Market street.

The Largest Assortment of ladies, gents, misses, boys, youths and children's boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and balmorals, at the most reasonable prices, can now be found at the Mammoth Emporium of Smithson, Palmer & Co.

A new lot of Tea, at $1 00 and $1 25, just received; also, some of that extra fine Young Hyson at $1 50 per pound. American Tea Company, No. 2 St. Clair street.

Verdict of the Faculty—Stimulants Indispensable as Medicines.—The most distinguished physicians in the United States have recently been placed on the witness stand, and have, with one voice, declared that pure stimulants are valuable medicinal agents. This decision of the faculty refers especially to medicated stimulants, of which the purest and the best at present known is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Its basis is the alcoholic principle of the finest rye grown in the United States, and its herbal ingredients comprise the extracts of a large number of plants, barks and roots produced in various parts of the world, and all noted in the countries to which they are indigenous for their powerful sanative properties. As an invigorant and tonic the value of the Bitters can scarcely be overrated. Hence its extraordinary effect in fever and ague and intermittents and remittents of every type. Its anti-billous properties are marvellous. Persons of billious habit, by taking a small quantity once or twice a day, may completely change their constitutional tendency to liver disease, and escape all the unpleasant consequences which arise either from the undue sensitiveness or the unnatural torpidity of the biliary organ. Chronic constipation is eradicated thoroughly and in a very short space of time by small doses of this wholesome regulator, taken night and morning; and for all the disorders which are superinduced by exhalations from decomposing vegetable and animal matter in the streets of cities, or the miasma of swampy districts, it is, when taken as a protective and preventive medicine, the most reliable of all safeguards.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Friday Evening, July 19th, 1867.

There is a perceptible increase of loanable funds at many of the discount houses, but investers are very fastidious and scrutinizing of what they take. This extra caution is the result of some late failures of parties whose names were accounted a tower of strength in financial circles; but who have unhappily attenuated their credit beyond a point which they could not maintain. This has infused a general distrust in the money market, and it is the work of time to restore a healthy tone of confidence. In the meanwhile offerings must be accompanied with strong collaterals to insure success. It would be well for borrowers to use their dividend stocks and public bonds as a basis of credit for loans, instead of putting these securities on a market like the present. It is far better to borrow money on these collaterals, than sell them. The reason that the New York money market rates are so cheap for loans, is that they lend on call with good government collaterals, or something as good, and if it were practiced here, the use of money could be obtained cheaply and certainly, without the necessity of seeking the indorsement of any person.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co.'s New York quotations of government loans to-day, do not exhibit any important changes from yesterday. There is, however, a slight advance and a firmer feeling.

U. S. 6s 1881	110⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	109
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	107⅞
U. S. 10-40s	102⅞
December Compounds, 1864	117
August 7-30s	107⅞
June 7-30s	107⅞
July, 7-30s	107⅞
New Issue, '67	108
Gold	139⅞

—The *Tribune* says: The speculative spirit continues to extend in Wall street, and more new accounts are being opened by brokers than for a long period. The promptness of operators to put up margins is quite noticeable, and appearances indicate a further advance upon the present inflation. The public has been attracted to the share market by the "crops," which speculators think are sufficiently abundant not only to reduce flour to $5 a barrel, but at the same time give the railways earnings enough to pay large dividends. Stocks are, however, abundant, and can be borrowed as readily as money, and will probably be more abundant than money, as Autumn advances, a fact which eager buyers who are in pursuit of profits, not stocks, will do well to hold in view.

—The *Commercial Advertiser* reports the stock market as weak, in sympathy with a hitch in the Erie speculation, and a consequent decline in the stock to 70¼@70½. The well-known speculative director, as usual, has turned his back upon one of his clique friends, having sold short 20,000 shares of Erie held upon their joint account. It is assumed that the party thus deceived, having lost control of his stock and being lost to the *bull* side, the upward movement will be weakened. The fact, however, appears to be that he is not connected with the clique manipulating Erie. The occurrence of this case, however, brings to light the fact that the director in question is *short* of the stock virtually 30,000 shares—20,000 shares to the street and 10,000 shares to his deceived friend. The market is generally unsettled in consequence of these developments, an effect, however, which is likely to be only temporary.

—The quotations to-day, up to noon, exhibit the following decline. We quote from Mr. Bryan's list:

Michigan Southern	79⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	92½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	102
Erie Railroad	71⅛
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad	95⅞
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	45⅞
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	71
New York Central Railroad	106⅛
Reading Railroad	104⅛

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United State Securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	110
5-20s, 1862	111⅛
" 1864	108⅛
" 1865	109¼
10-40s	102
Consols	107⅞
August 7-30s	107¼
June 7-30s	107⅛
July 7-30s	107⅛
December Compounds, 1864	117½
Gold	139
Silver	134
October 5-20s, '67	107⅝

—In Philadelphia the money market is abundantly supplied, and many firms still have heavy amounts on hand for which they can find no use, and it is believed that the banks have considerable balances which they cannot lend. The rates remain at 4@5 per cent., with exceptional transactions at a higher figure. There is no special inducement at present for the banks to present their compounds for redemption. They have already more money than they can lend, and the redemption of the notes, by increasing their currency to the extent of the compound interest, would be likely to have the effect of reducing all their loans one per cent., an alternative less desirable to the banks than allowing the interest on the compounds to remain for a time uncollected.

—The transactions at the Sub-Treasury in New York on Wednesday were: Receipts for customs, $284,000; receipts for gold notes, $136,000; total receipts, $1,464,733 09; total payments, $1,698,672 93; balance, $130,998,670 93.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in Government, Railway and other Bonds, and Bank and Railway Stocks, &c., Apollo Building, Fourth street. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks executed at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Stock Boards at the regular rates of commission current in those cities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial,
Friday Evening, July 19, 1867.

Trade in our general markets, to-day, was dull and lifeless in nearly every branch of business, with the exception of Flour, Groceries and Provisions. In these articles there is a continued good trade doing, but hardly as much as has been noted daily for some time past. There is no change to note in prices generally. The receipts of the leading articles of produce, per river and railroad since our last, were generally small. We note as follows: Flour 337 bbls; Apples, 51 bbls; Cheese, 175 boxes; Corn, 835 sacks; Wheat, 750 sacks; Rye, 159 sacks; Oats, 606 sacks, and pieces of bulk meats (loose) 5,761.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

Apples—We note sales of new Eastern at $5 50@6 00 ₰ bbl.

Peaches—Sales to-day of New Jersey peaches were made at $6 00 ₰ box. There has been, as yet, no receipts of any consequence.

Butter—We note sales of 25 kegs packed, medium quality, at 14c ₰ lb. We quote choice roll at 15@17c ₰ lb.

Bacon, Lard, etc.—There is a continued fair trade doing. We note sales by packers of 1,200 lbs S. C. Hams at 21½@22c; 9,000 lbs Shoulders at 11½c; 5,000 lbs Clear Sides at 13¼@13½c; and 15 tierces Lard at 13c ₰ lb. We quote Dried Beef at 24@24½c ₰ lb, and Mess Pork at $23 50 ₰ gall.

Lard Oil—Sales reported by manufacturers of 15 bbls No. 1 at $1 05, and 10 bbls No. 2 at 85c ₰ lb.

Cheese—We quote Goshen at 18c; Factory at 16c; Hamburg at 15c and W. R. at 13@15c ₰ lb.

Cabbage—Sales of new cabbage were made at $3 00 ₰ bbl.

Dried Fruit—Market very dull at 9@12c for peaches and 10@7c for apples, ₰ lb.

Eggs—We note sales of 10 bbls at 22c ₰ doz.

Feed—Sales reported of 1 ton seconds at $1 90; 3 tons middlings at $2 25, and 4 tons bran at $1 53 ₰ hundred.

Flour—We quote to-day a continued activity in the flour market, and private dispatches to dealers, show an advance in Chicago on all good and reliable brands. As the margin between Pittsburgh and Chicago prices at present is so very small, if, indeed, there is any whatever, dealers here must advance or allow themselves to run out of stock. There has been no particular change in prices since our last report, and we quote choice spring brands selling at $12 00 ₰ bbl., and choice Illinois at $12 00@12 50 ₰ bbl. as to quality. There has been no receipts of new flour as yet, in this market, of any consequence. The receipts of one house of new Tennessee wheat flour, is being sold at $15 00 ₰ bbl. wholesale, and $16 00 ₰ bbl. retail.

Corn Meal—Dull. We quote at 95c@$1 ₰ bush. We have a reported sale of 25 bush at $1 ₰ bush.

Wheat—We note the arrival to-day of 70 sacks of the new wheat, from the Southern part of Westmoreland county, Pa., which we noticed in to-day's issue as having been contracted for at $2 20 ₰ bush. Large receipts are looked for during the incoming week.

Corn—The stock on hand is becoming very low and holders are asking higher figures. Prime yellow shelled was held at $1 ₰ bushel, and we have a reported sale of 25 bushels, from store, at $1 05 ₰ bush.

Oats—The receipts of oats continue very light and prices rule high. We note a sale of 200 bushels, on the platform, at 85c, and 200 bushels, from store, at 85@88c ₰ bush.

Rye—Very little doing, and we continue to quote nominally at $1 15@1 25 ₰ bush.

Hay—We note sales of 14 loads new hay at $18 00@21 00 ₰ ton, and quote best quality of old Timothy at $22 00@25 00 ₰ ton, and common old at $18 00@22 00 ₰ ton.

Potatoes—We note slaes of new eastern at $4 00@4 50 ₰ bbl. Old Peachblows are selling at $1 00 ₰ bush and but few in market.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Pig Iron, Bloom, Bar Iron, Nail, Steel, Copper, Hardware, Lumber, Cracker, Ale and other Markets.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial,
Friday, July 19, 1867.

The Iron market, during the week, was steady with a fair demand for most descriptions. A number of lots were under negotiation, but had not been consumated up to the close. Most of the mills are still in operation, but expect to be ready to suspend in a few days in order to make the necessary repairs. The rates of leading forge irons are held firmly, owing, no doubt, to light supplies on hand. In fact some of the iron brokers informed us, that they were entirely out of certain qualities. The market is very bare of strictly No. 1 Hanging Rock. Small lots would find ready purchasers at current rates. The sales of most descriptions will necessarily be restricted until the opening of the fall trade. In the meantime sellers will endeavor to replenish their stocks. The week's sales, as reported, reach 2,596 tons, viz.: Bituminous coal smelted, from L. S. ore 2,000 tons; coke, 54 tons; charcoal, 282 tons; Anthracite, 260 tons. Blooms were in moderate demand at unchanged prices. The sales reach 100 tons.

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

Tons			
200	tons Forge, favorite brand, at furnace	$38 75	60 days
50	tons Forge open grey	41 00	4 mos.
400	" do do	41 00	5 mos.
300	" do do	41 00	4 mos.
500	" do do	41 00	4 mos.
300	" do medium brand	40 00	5 mos.
50	" Foundry, from native ore	45 00	cash.
25	" do do do	45 00	cash.
20	" do do do	47 00	4 mos.
30	" Common brand	40 00	5 mos.
25	" Mahoning Valley Foundry	47 00	4 mos.
	COKE.		
54	" Allegheny Coke	40 00	7 mos.
	CHARCOAL.		
20	" Charcoal, cold blast	58 00	cash.
27	" do	52 00	4 mos.
35	" do	52 00	5 mos.
100	" Foundry	53 00	5 mos.
50	" do	50 00	4 mos.
50	" do	52 00	4 mos.
	ANTHRACITE.		
40	" Grey Forge, extra iron	44 00	cash.
60	" do	42 00	cash.
40	" No 1 Foundry	47 00	cash.
90	" No 2 do	45 00	cash.
30	" do do	private t'ms	
	BLOOMS.		
10	" No 1 Juniata	$100 00	4 mos.
50	" Champlain	108 00	4 mos.
40	" Juniata	95 00	cash.

Iron, Bars and Nails.—The mills continue to operate to a limited extent, notwithstanding the extreme dullness of trade. Since our last prices have not undergone any change. The manufacturers have now a large stock of all descriptions on hand, and can fill orders of any size. It is anticipated that most of the mills will soon close for summer repairs.

Copper, Tin, Roofing, etc.—Trade in articles, coming under this head, continues very light, and the market is unchanged in prices excepting in copper bottoms, which have been reduced from 44@46c to 42c, less 5 ₰ cent.

Steel—Trade continues very dull and prices unchanged.

Hardware—There has been no changes of consequence for some time past in prices, and the market continues dull. No further trade looked for until after harvest.

Glass—All descriptions of glass rule dull, excepting fruit jars, for which there is an active demand.

Lumber—There is a fair trade doing from yards at last quotations.

There is no change to note in the prices of crackers, as we learn from the card prices of the Marvin manufactory. We have no change to note in the prices of leather, hides, fruit, tobacco, ale, brooms, soap, and the other weekly markets which we have been quoting for a long time past.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial,
Saturday, July 20, 1867.

Business—Activity and higher prices were the ruling features of the market yesterday. Buyers were numerous and anxious to invest. A further advance was established in both crude and refined. The 'Change meeting at the Scott House was well attended. There was a lively time among dealers. This bids fair to be a good institution for oil men, who will find it to their interest to be on hand. Dispatches from Oil City report the market wild with excitement, forcibly reminding the inhabitants of old times. We hope it may long continue. It would be out of the question to furnish the figures demanded at Oil City, and the well prices were advancing every five minutes. In our market there was a steady advance with a large amount of operations. Sales of 12,000 bbls tank oil were made at Tidioute at $3 75 ₰ bbl; sales were made for second water at 12c ₰ gallon for bulk; sales for first water at 12½c; sales were made on the spot and for the next 30 days at 13c. These figures exhibit a healthy state of affairs so far as relates to the raw material. The day's operations reach 32,100 bbls, sold as follows:

Transactions in Bulk.

3,000 bbls bulk, second water, at 12c.
5,000 bbls bulk, second water, at 12½c.
600 bbls bulk, first water, at 12½c.
1,000 bbls bulk, next 30 days, at 13c.
1,000 bbls bulk, after Sept. 1 B O, at 13c.
1,500 bbls bulk, tank on spot, at 13c.
8,000 bbls bulk, Oil City, ₰ bbl, $4 00.
12,000 bbls bulk, Tidioute, ₰ bbl, $3 75.

Refined Oil—The market was firm, and a further advance was established for July and August delivery. Buyers seemed anxious to invest. A private letter from Philadelphia, dated 18th, says the last estimate of the amount oil required for vessels chartered up to the 17th is 133,600 bbls.

Of which there is on board	20,700 "
In warehouse	23,000 "
Total	43,700 "

Leaving yet to come forward 89,900 bbls, or say 90,000 barrels, by the 10th or 15th of August—about 4,000 barrels per day, a larger amount than has so far been received. This will no doubt go a long way towards explaining the late movements in the oil market, and the anxiety to get the oil to market. The rates yesterday, for July, opened 34c and closed at 35c ₰ gallon for standard white, Philadelphia, and August opened at 32c and closed at 33c, whilst sales were made for all 1867, buyers' option, at 35c ₰ gallon.

Refined Sales for July.

500 bbls S. W., July, Philadelphia, B. O., 34c.
500 bbls S. W., July, Philadelphia, B. O., 34c.
500 bbls S. W., July, Philadelphia, B. O., 35c.
500 bbls S. W., July, Philadelphia, B. O., 35c.
1,000 bbls S. W., July, Philadelphia, B. O., 35c.
500 bbls S. W., July, Philadelphia, B. O., 35c.

Sales for August and All 1867.

500 bbls S W., August, Philadelphia, S. O., 32c.
1,000 bbls S. W., August, Philadelphia, S. O., 33c.
2,000 bbls S. W., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 31½c.
2,000 bbls S. W., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 32c.
1,000 bbls S. W., for all 1867, B. O., 35c.

The refined sales reach	10,000 bbls.
Crude sales	32,100 "
Total	42,100 "

Cooperage prices advancing; city made held at $2 60 and wanted.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

McKennan & Rogers, S F	100	O S McIlwain, S F	59
J Gallagher, S F	50	W Wilson	45
Buffum, Kehew & Co	73	Fisher Bros	400
J Mawhinney	140		
Total			807

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co, 380 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Nat. Ref. & St. Co, 390 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.
Clark & Sumner, 220 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.
Clark & Sumner, 335 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 202 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bro & Co, 265 bbls ref to W G Warden, Philadelphia.
Wightman & Anderson, 200 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Phila.
B W Morgan & Co., 142 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
McKeown & Bro, 55 bbls refined, to W G Warden, Phila.
J. Benny, Jr., 50 bbls ref. to F A Dilworth & Co, Phila.
Lockhart & Frew, 445 bbls ref., Phila.
O B Jones, 500 bbls refined to D L Miller, Phila.
Liberty Oil Works, 224 bbls ref. to Brewer, Burke & Co, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Hutchinson Oil Ref. Co, 92 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.
Waring & King, 145 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
A D Miller, 66 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
H M Long & Co, 60 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
Hutchinson Oil Ref. Co, 104 bbls ref. to W G Warden, Philada.
W. P. Logan, 55 bbls ref. to D L Miller Jr., Philadelphia.
Chas. Ecky, 50 bbls ref to W P Wimmer, Phila.

Oil City Oil Report.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

Oil City, July 19, 1867.

The market is quiet, but prices remain firm at $3 50. Prices at wells are excited and irregular, ranging from $3 25@3 50. K.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 139¾.

New York, July 19—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 4@6 per cent. on call, with some loans at 3.

STERLING

Quiet and steady at 110@110¼.

GOLD

Without material change, opening at 140, and closing at 139¾. The export to-morrow will probably reach a million and a half.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Are a shade firmer. Closing quotations: Coupons, '81, 110¼; Coupons '62, 111⅛; do, '64, 109; do, '65, 109⅜; do January and July, 108; do '67, 108⅛; 10-40s, 102⅛; August 7-30s, 107⅛; June, 107⅛.

STOCKS

Unsettled by the fluctuations in Erie, which still absorbs a large portion of the speculative interest. The impression gains that English stockholders will join hands with the opposition party here, and make a strong effort to oust the present direction at the next election. This has a tendency to prevent a serious break. Hudson and Rock Island are the strongest stocks on the list.

CLOSING PRICES.

At 5:30 the prices were: Ohio certificates, 26@26½; Canton Company, 48½@49; Cumberland, 38¼@39; Quicksilver, 33¾@34¼; Mariposa, 9½@10¼; Western Union Telegraph, 48⅞@48⅞; Pacific Mail, 144⅞@145; Atlantic do 110¼@111; New York Central, 106⅛@106¼; Erie, 70⅜@70½; Hudson, 116@116¼; Reading, 104@104¼; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 79¼@79⅜; Illinois Central, 123¼@124; Pittsburgh, 90@90¼; Toledo, 121@121¼; Rock Island, 95⅞@96¼; Northwestern, 44⅞@44½; do preferred, 70@70¼; Fort Wayne, 101⅝@102; Wabash, 48⅞@49⅝; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 47; do preferred, 63.

EXPRESS SHARES.

Adams Express 71; United States 73; American 69; Wells, Fargo & Co., 66½; Merchants' Union 30 paid, 18.

BORDER STATE BONDS

Firm; Missouri 102½.

MINING SHARES

Higher and more active: Gregory $6 55; La Crosse 85c; Columbia 89c; New York and Eldorado $2 30; Kipp & Buell $1 30; Quartz Hill $2 15; Smith & Parmelee $5 60.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $1,600,483; payments $3,145,268; balance $128,820,851.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, July 19, 1867.

Flour—Fresh ground flour firm at $10@11 50 for spring extras.

Wheat—No. 2 spring wheat firm, and 10@15c higher than yesterday, at $1 86 regular.

Corn—Firmer, and 1½@2c higher, at 84½@85½c for No. 1; 80½@81½c for No. 2, closing quiet and steady at 85c for No. 1.

Oats—Dull and unchanged.

Rye—Firm at $1 25 for No. 1; $1 20 for No. 2.

Provisions—Firm; mess pork $22 50@22 62½. Lard 12@12¼.

Beef Cattle—Dull, and 20@25c lower, at $3 37½@7 50 for fair to good shipping.

Hogs—Active, and 20@25c higher, at $7@7 10 for extra choice lots.

Sheep—Dull and nominal.

New York Market.

New York, July 19.—Cotton firm: sales 1,000 bales at 26½@27c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 3,748 bbls; market heavy and a shade easier for old and unsound grades, and quiet and steady for other kinds; sales 8,400 bbls, including 3,000 bbls sour and old extra State and No. 2 super for export on private terms; $7@8 25 for superfine State and western; $8 30@10 25 for extra western; $10 75@12 25 for choice do; $10 35@11 25 for shipping brands extra round-hooped Ohio; $11 20@13 00 for trade brands; $9 00@11 50 for spring St. Louis, and $11@19 50 for winter do. California flour steady; sales 12,000 bbls at $12 25@15. Rye flour steady. Whisky quiet and steady at 37@39c. Grain—Receipts of wheat 7,700 bush; market a shade firmer and quiet; sales 25,000 bush at $1 75 for inferior spring; $2 25 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $2 63@2 70 for new red Virginia; $2 75@2 79 for new white do; $2 85 for new white Georgia, and $2 70@2 75 for white California. Rye quiet; Canada $1 55. Barley and malt nominal. Receipts of corn 193,424 bushels; sound scarce and a shade firmer; unsound plenty and favors buyers; sales 108,000 bushels $1 04@1 06½ for new mixed western; $1 07@1 09 for fancy do.; 90c@$1 03 for unsound; $1 00@1 05 for kiln dried; and $1 11½ for white western. Receipts of oats, 10,100 bush.; oats unchanged; sales of 60,000 bush. at 80@83½c for western; 92@93c for Ohio. Rice quiet. Coffee unchanged. Sugar quiet. Molasses quiet; Porto Rico 54c. Hops quiet. Petroleum quiet at 13½@14c for crude in bulk, and 30½@31c for refined in bond. Pork opened firmer, but closed heavy; sales 5,000 bbls at $22 80 cash; $22 00 for old mess; $19 75 for prime; $22 50@22 75 for prime mess. Beef firm at previous prices. Beef hams dull. Bacon firm. Cutmeats firm; sales 260 packages at 10¼@10¾c for shoulders, and 14@16c for hams. Lard heavy; sales 930 bbls. at 12@13¾c for new. Butter unchanged. Cheese down to 7@14c. Freights to Liverpool a shade easier; 22,000 bushels corn at 3 pence per sail.

Latest, 5 P. M.—Flour closed heavy and 10c lower for old, and steady for fresh ground. Wheat quiet and steady, with some export inquiry for inferior and rejected spring. Rye quiet. Corn dull and declining for unsound, and firm for sound, which is very scarce; sound mixed western $1 05@1 08; unsound 90c@$1 03. Pork more active and firmer; sales 6,500 bbls mess at $22 85 cash, and $22 90@23 00 regular, closing with sellers at $22 95@23 00, regular, and buyers $22 90. Beef firm and in fair request. Cut meats firm with a fair demand at full prices. Bacon quiet and firm. Lard closed heavy at 12¾@13c for fair to prime steam, and 13¼c for kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, July 19.—Flour unchanged, but closes dull, with more offering; family, $12@13 00; the supply is chiefly new. Wheat dull and irregular; No. 1 red closed at $2 25@2 30, and white at $2 40@2 45; there is considerable offering for future delivery at $2 10 for prime red, but millers are not disposed to buy only from day to day. Corn dull and but little demand, closing nominal at 84@85c, sacked. Rye scarce and at the close it was held at $1 40. Cotton firmer but without animation; middling 23¼@24c. Whisky unchanged. Mess Pork quiet at $23, without buyers. Bulk meats are again higher without sellers at the advance; 200,000 lbs were procured in the forenoon at 11¼@12¼c for shoulders and sides, but at the close sellers had withdrawn or asked 10½@12½c. Bacon advanced to 11¾, 13¾@14¾c for shoulders, sides and clear sides, and more buyers than sellers at the advance; at the close holders asked ¼c higher for sides, and 12c for shoulders; the consumptive demand for bacon is very large and pressing from the Southeast, and there is no country meat to be had; the stock is confined to that here and in Chicago and St. Louis. Hams firm at 18c for plain, and 21c for sugar cured. Lard dull and prices better. Butter firmer for fresh at 18@20c; all other grades dull at 14@17c for fair to prime. Cheese dull at 12@13c. Eggs firm at 16c. Sugar firm at 12¼@16c for raw, and 17¼@18c for hard refined. Coffee steady at 25@28c. Linseed oil dull at $1 40@1 42. Flax seed $2 00. Gold 139½ buying. Exchange dull at 1-10 premium selling.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, July 19.—The market for cotton goods is quiet, but firm at 17½c for standard sheetings; 8¾@9c for print cloths; 15c for all makes of standard prints; 40c for New York Mills muslins; 30c for Wamsutta; 26c for Tuscarora; 22½c for Lonsdale; 17½c for Hope; 65c for 9-4 Utica sheetings; 70c for 10-4 do; 18@19c for heavy brown drills; 12½c for Manville cambrics, and 12½c for Androscoggin and Bates corset jeans. Heavy woolens are in better request, but at low rates. The stocks are not large, however, and holders firmer in their views.

Louisville Market.

Louisville, July 19.—Sales 185 hhds tobacco; lugs to medium leaf $3 25@17 75. Super fine flour, old, $7@8; A No. 1, new, $12 50@12 75. New wheat $1 75@2 from wagons. Corn, shelled, $1@1 05, delivered. Old oats 85c in bulk. New Orleans raw sugar 14¾@15¼c. Rio coffee 23@26c. Mess pork $23@23 50. Bacon shoulders 11½@11¾c packed; clear sides 14¾c; fancy hams 20@20¼c. Lard—prime in tierces 12¾c. Raw whisky in bond 30c.

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore, July 19.—Coffee quiet and firm; prime Rio 15½@18½c gold. Flour dull and declining; northwestern extra $11. Wheat—red in fair supply; prices declined 10c; sales at $2 50@2 60. Corn steady and scarce for white; sales at $1 16@1 18; yellow dull. Oats 95c@$1 for old and new. Whisky nominal. Provisions very firm for bulk meats and bacon; bulk shoulders 11¼c; sides 12¾c loose, 12⅜c packed; bacon shoulders 12¾c; rib sides 14c; clear rib 14¼@14½c. Pork and beef without change.

St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, July 19.—Tobacco active and strong; shipping leaf a little better. Hemp dull at [illegible] for undressed. Cotton—nothing doing. Flour firm at $9 50 for fall extra; $10 00@11 75 for double extra; $13 00@14 25 for choice. Wheat opened stiff and higher, but closed 10c lower; sales were made at $2 30@2 35 for prime; $2 30@2 50 for choice, the latter delivered. Corn—demand chiefly for white, which is scarce and higher; mixed dull at [illegible]; yellow [illegible]; white $1 07. Oats firm at [illegible]. Mess pork firm at $23 [illegible]. Bulk meats and bacon higher; dry salt shoulders [illegible]; clear sides [illegible]; shoulders 11½@11¾c; plain hams [illegible]; choice sugar cured 20½c. Lard firmer at 12@13½c. Whisky nominal.

Milwaukee Market.

Milwaukee, July 19.—Flour dull; City X X at $11@12; country do $10 25@11; X $9 75@10 25. Wheat firm at $2 30 for No. 1, $2 10@2 12 for No. 2; $1 85 for No. 3, and $1 25 for rejected. Oats firm at 64@65c for No. 2. Corn quiet at 82c for No. 1, old.

Toledo Market.

Toledo, July 19.—Flour steady. Wheat more active; sales of new amber Michigan and No. 1 red at $2 25. Corn firmer at 88c for No. 1, fresh receipts, and 83c for No. 2. Oats scarce and firm.

Memphis Market.

Memphis, July 19.—Cotton unchanged at 21½@24c. Week's exports 868 bales; week's receipts 755 bales; stock 4,466 bales. Receipts to-day 430 bales; exports 45 bales. Flour unchanged at $9 50@10 00. Corn—yellow $1 10@1 12; white $1 15@1 18. Oats $1 02@1 05. Hay $26@27. Pork $24 75@25 00. Bacon—clear sides 15c; shoulders 11@11½c. Lard 14½@15c.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Louisville.

Louisville, July 19.—The river is falling, with three feet ten inches in the canal by the mark.

Memphis.

Memphis, July 19.—The river still continues to recede.

RIVER NEWS.

The River and Matters Along the Wharf.—We have nothing new to note in regard to movements along the wharf. Navigation remains suspended to all points below the bridge. Above the light draught packet Petrolia is making daily trips to lock No. 4, connecting at that point with the Linton. That makes daily trips between lock No. 4, Brownsville and Geneva. The principal attraction to-morrow will be the sculling contest on the Allegheny between Wm. Jackson, Jr., and Joseph Kay, Jr.

Capt. J. W. Anawalt was in Cincinnati on Wednesday *en route* for this city.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: The Great Republic has arrived from New Orleans and will return to-morrow. She has made fast time. She doesn't know how to run slow.

The steamer America, of this city, has been chartered to run between Cincinnati and Madison, in place of the C. T. Dumont.

Death of a Pennsylvanian at St. Louis on the 16th.—Capt. F. A. Alford died on Tuesday. He began boating on the Ohio river twenty-five years ago, and lived in Scioto county, and was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania.

The Messenger cleared for New Orleans with two barges in tow, and all the freight she could take. At the foot of Fifth street she took on board one thousand sacks of corn. She takes a large quantity of corn, clothing and other auxiliaries, for the "suffering poor of the South," free of charge.

Bridges at St. Louis.—A dispatch says the erection of bridges across the river at this point is about to be commenced, and will be vigorously prosecuted. The chief engineer advertises to-day for proposals for building 100,000 cubic feet of stone work, ten thousand feet to be finished by the first of December next.

Salvage at St. Louis.—The underwriters holding risks on steamers Lady Gay and Mississippi, paid the Wiggins Ferry Company, of St. Louis $1,000 salvage for saving the above named steamers from burning, a few days since, when the G. W. Graham and Yellowstone were destroyed by fire at the St. Louis wharf. The proportion was $47 to each company.

Brigadier General Warren, major of engineering, solicits proposals for the removal of the wreck of the steamer Northern Light, sunk in the channel at the lower end of Coon slough, Upper Mississippi, April, 1856. Having been abandoned by her owners, the Government will remove the obstructions, and has accordingly advertised for proposals, wreckers to enjoy all the right pertaining to such enterprise.

The gunboat Palos made a third trial trip in Boston harbor on Wednesday, using petroleum for fuel. The trial was even more satisfactory than the previous experiment. The rate of twelve knots was made against wind and tide, with a pressure of thirty-two pounds of steam. The vessel was fourteen inches deeper in the water than on the previous occasion, and was in bad trim.

Evansville, Ind., July 17, 7 P. M.—Weather clear and unpleasantly cool in the morning and hot noon. River about stationary. Port List—Louisiana, New Orleans to Louisville; Rob Roy, Cincinnati to St. Louis; Leonidas, Cincinnati to New Orleans; Wild Duck, St. Louis to Cincinnati. The Louisiana was light. The Leonidas and Rob Roy had fair trips. The Wild Duck had four barges in tow. All the packets had fair trips. Business flat.

The Ezra Porter left July 8, at 6 P. M. In port—Pauline Carroll, for St. Louis, and Louisiana, for Cairo. 12th—Passed Argosy, with four barges, at Island Sixty-three; met Virginia, in Council Bend. 13th—Sam Gaty, below Memphis; laid six hours at Memphis repairing broken wheel; arrived at Cairo 6 P. M. the 15th. Running time to Memphis, including all way business, except at Vicksburg, three days twenty-two hours; to Cairo, five days and six hours, with 250 tons freight.

New Orleans.—The *Times* of the 13th has the following: Departures—Aloe, for Lower Coast; Nina Simms, for Bayou Sara; Eleonora, for Red River, and Great Republic, for St. Louis. Arrivals—City of Cairo, from St. Louis; Cleona, from Opelousas; National, from Vicksburg; H. A. Homeyer, from Ouachita; Lafourche and Iberville, from Bayou Sara, and A. G. Brown, from Lower Coast. Steamboats report fine crops up Red River, out on the hills, away from high water. This is indeed cheering news for an impoverished country, very much in need of breadstuffs.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* on the situation: Some enterprising chap—who, like the remainder of humanity, is liable to be imposed upon—residing at Louisville, was charitable enough to telegraph the assertion to certain papers that the Westmoreland, with her excursion party, had collided with a stone boat on Rising Sun bar. We are generous enough to believe he did not telegraph that falsehood with a thorough knowledge of the facts. In the first place, we were there. In the second place, the Westmoreland did not approach the stone boat within 100 feet; and in the third place, there was no collision. We are personally responsible to all who feel aggrieved.

The Louisville *Courier* denies our statement in regard to the fuel expenses of the Richmond. We want better authority for the denial than his statement. Our information was obtained on board the Richmond, from persons who knew something about it. The *Courier's* denial is mere guess work—about on a par with its predictions about the speed of its pet.

The Great Republic still holds her own in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade.—*Louisville Democrat.* Of course she does. Glad to hear you have made the discovery. Makes two trips per month. The time table made out for the Richmond by the Louisville *Courier* just suits the Republic. Very funny! How is the Richmond?

Memphis.—The *Bulletin*, on the situation, says: The "Father of Waters" has been stationary at this point during the past two days and is now about 8 teen feet below the highest water mark of the season, with a tendency to a rapid decline, all the upper tributaries are falling except the Missouri, in the head waters of which a moderate rise was in progress at latest advices.

The Arkansas streams are at fair stage and falling. The weather continues mixed, sunshine and showers, cold and heat alternating, but reports from all directions indicate that the crops are flourishing. Steamboat business is almost entirely "played out," and how to while away the still duller times between this and fall is now a vexatious problem with steamboatmen. Our levee presents a sad contrast to the busy scenes of former seasons.

The General Totten will blow up the balance of the wreck of the old wharf-boat St. Louis to-day. It has been discovered that the wreck rests upon another wreck, supposed to be that of an old ferry-boat, sunk some years ago, if not that of the Luella.

The Pilgrim, tired of the dull times prevailing here, will steam up this morning for a pilgrimage to some point above, where an early revival of business is more probable than here.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Culp & Shepard, 100 bbls flour; T C Jenkins, 100 do do; Seghmyer & Voskamp, 100 do do; James Gardiner & Co, 100 do do; E H Myers & Co, 100 do do, 20 doz brooms; Kiel & Ritchart, 100 bbls flour; J Grier & Co, 100 do do; Gay & Welsh, 100 do do; Davis & Chambers, 250 pigs lead; J B Lyon & Co, 300 do do; J & W Fairley, 1 car bran; J H Ralston, 100 salted green hides; F Sellers & Co, 32 tcs lard; McKnight & Co, 1 bx hardware; Wm McCully & Co, 50 bbls cullett; J Porterfield & Co, 2 bbls crackers; E Heazelton, 10 kegs pearl barley; G N Hoffstott, 1 roll leather, 76 bbls green hides, 3 bales raw do; W J Steel & Bro, 4 pkgs butter; Meanor & Harper, 1 box bacon; McCullough, Smith & Co, 2 cars shingles; Wm Sumner & Co, 1 wagon; J Connor, 2 boxes cheese; Atlas Works, 7 iron valves; Anderson, Cook & Co, 69 plow wings, 1 keg washers, 1 fire bearer; J Patterson, 3 cars staves; J Slocum, 1 separator; Reiter & Co, 1 bx plow shears; J B Jones, 6 bdls scrap iron; J. Hall, 1 plow; Beckham & Long, 2 Jr mowers; W W Anderson, 162 sks corn; H Rea, Jr., 1 car ear corn; F Slatafer, 3 cars lumber; Thomas Hare & Bro, 30 bundles spokes; M McWhinney, 3 bdls shafts; H P Adams, Son & Co, 1 car staves; Miller, Rarr & Parker, 250 kegs sand ore; John Graizer & Co, 8 bdls blinds.

Allegheny Station.—Spang, Chalfant & Co, 1 car metal; T Allweter & Co, 2 cars stone; Superior Iron Co, 4 do limestone; T Gillespie, 1 lot lime; P Peterson, 3 stoves; F Beckert & Co, 3 bbls eggs; Mackin & McC, 1 car stone; T Lindsey & Co, 5 dozen tubs; W P Townsend, 13 casks, 2 boxes, 7 bundles; B L Fahnestock & Co, 17 sacks kegs; A Patterson, 1 box soda; Hahn & Hadley, 1 hf dozen tubs; Z Gillespie, 1 car lime, 2 cars marketing.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Singer, Nimick & Co, 735 billets iron; Parke Bros & Co, 1,08 blooms; Nimick & Co, 3 cars pig iron; J Lippincott, 30 tcs hams; W G Miller, 1 car lumber, 16 M shingles, 23 bdls sash; C G Hussey & Co, 2 bbls naptha; Bryan & Caughey, 1 car L Sore; W S Haven, 3 bdls paper; Van Gorder & Shepard, 14 sks potatoes; J Jones, 2 bdls scrap iron; W J Meek, 1 bbl eggs; H Rea, Jr, 2 do do; Thomas Mitchell, 2 do do; Knox & Orr, 30 bxs cheese; E Heazelton, 3 sks rags; John Hall & Co, 4 mowers; G Fox, 2 bbls cheese; J E Rittner, 5 bbls elder; H Chase, 6 bbls crude oil; Wm McKim, 9 sacks rye; J Cuthbert, 1 car fire brick and tile; D Wallace, 2 cars corn; Dilhm, Gregg & Co, 2 bxs shoes; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 1 box, 1 caddy tobacco; W J Steel & Bro, 12 bbls apples; Owens, Kennedy & Harper, 4 do do; A Epler, 4 bxs washing powder; Graff & Reiter, 2 crates ware; J W Woodwell & Son, 12 rocking chairs; McBane & Anjer, 3 bbls arples; W Brown, 24 do do, 8 do potatoes; Godfrey & Clark, 2,175 bdls paper; Arbuckle & Co, 30 boxes cheese; W Hodges, 10 do do; Carter, McGrew & Co, 20 hf bbls, 1 do bbl bacon; L Duff, 46 bxs dry goods; L H Voigt & Co, 1 bbl eggs; Wm McCully & Co, 5 boxes glass; H Henderson, 27 sks oats.

Allegheny Station.—R Mnox & Son, 74 sacks oats; F Anderson, 10 bbls whisky; Loppy & Weise, 2 calf skins; H Streng, 1 bdl sheep pelts; Heppy & Miller, 68 bbls salt; J McNaugher, 1 car stone; Nevitt, 5 caskp; Stewart & Langenheim, 20 sacks feed, 64 do corn, 110 do oats; R T Kennedy & Bro, 2 cars wheat.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Pittsburgh Acid Works, 168 carboys acid; Nimick & Co, 1 car pig iron; S M Kier & Co, 2 cars fire clay; W George, 11 pkgs marketing; L J Blanchard, 2 bbls butter, 1 bbl eggs; John Shafer, 19 sheep, 5 lambs, 1 steer; J Small, 3 pkgs marketing, 4 sks wool; J Kilngsmith, 7 pkgs marketing, 6 sks oats; Kell & Kitchart, 25 sacks oats; W D West, 1 bbl eggs, 1 firkin butter; Wm H Kirkpatrick & Co, 11 bbl eggs, 11 sks oats; J Hoffman, 5 calves, 12 sheep; Monongahela House, 9 pkgs marketing; Various Owners, 3 cars do; A B Copland, 32 sks oats, 30 do flaxseed, 1 lot butter, 2 pkgs eggs, 1 coop chickens; Bear & Hine, 2 bbls butter, 1 do eggs; G Domberger, 4 lambs, 1 calf.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

J Glenn, 220 sks oats; B L Fahnestock & Co, 20 bbls linseed oil; J D Dravo, 100 boxes starch; McHenry & Hood, 3 bbls eggs, 49 sacks oats; Meanor & Harper, 1 bbl bacon; J S Dilworth & Co, 1 bbl sundries; M W Rankin, 4 bbls eggs; J S Einch, 1 car rye; A Taylor, 1 car shorts; Cook & Co, 1 car bran.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

McBane & Anjer, 1 keg, 1 can lard, 1 sack seed; Markle, Dickson & Co, 141 bdls printing paper; Gwynne & Stoneman, 90 sks new wheat; G N Hoffstott, 22 rolls leather; Newcomer, Goe & Co, 3 bbls flour; Fell & Alt, 10 tons fire clay; Bankeid & William, 1 car cut stone.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Brownsville and Geneva.

Per Steamer Petrolia.—Xendeg Housekeeper, 20 bbls eggs; J L Moorhouse, 19 sks wool, 9 pkgs fur, 1 box do; B C Schmertz, 3 bxs glass; M W Rankin, 6 bbls eggs; Pat Howe, 3 bxs berries.

MARRIED:

GALLAGER—ELLIS—At the residence of the bride's brother, in Allegheny City, on Thursday, the 18th, by the Rev. S. F. Scovel, Captain JAMES GALLAGER, of Pittsburgh, to Miss LIZZIE S. ELLIS, of Allegheny. No cards.

DIED:

WITTER—Suddenly, on Friday, July 19th, H. C. WITTER, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

The funeral will take place THIS DAY at 3½ P. M., from the residence of his mother, corner Federal and Locust streets, Allegheny. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WHEELER & WILSON
AWARDED THE
ONLY GOLD MEDAL
At Paris Exposition, for perfection in Sewing Machines. Over 82 competitors.
NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

ROSSTON'S
INDIGO BLUE
ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,
ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
For sale by all Grocers.